CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates,

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,280—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAYS
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Lakes. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

OF THE
BOMBA
BRANC
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	22nd June
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler ...	29th ,,
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	13th ,,
* PENINSULAR	7387	T. Leigh	20th ,,
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon.....	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	7387	T. Leigh.....	10th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardit.....	17th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon.....	24th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler.....	31st ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

* Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 4th June, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

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LOANS granted against approved security.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 20th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 5th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 29th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,282 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 25th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th June, 1901.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

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PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

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LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

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INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs. 60	Rs. 25	Rs. 12	Rs. 5

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EVERY REQUISITE FOR SPORTSMEN.

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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PRICE LIST OF

CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12

SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
FINE	,,	2	4
PRINCESS	,,	1	8

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BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

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	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in.	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in.	1,800	168 0	89 0
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BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
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,, ,, Uprights	,, 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	,, 18	Set of Insulators	,, 4-8

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GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
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CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL ... ... £1,000,000.
FUNDS (over), ... £ 500,000

THE undersigned having been appointed CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Fire Department, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates :—

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December, 1900, at Rs. 20 per whole and Rs 5 per quarter Share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered Shareholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, the 20th June 1901, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 3 P.M. at the registered Office, No. 9, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th June, 1901.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 82, CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

In the Court of Captain W. A. BAILEY Judge, Cantonment Small Cause Court, at Jullundur.

CIVIL SUIT No. 134 OF 1900.

RAMBUKSH, Cloth Merchant, of Jullundur Cantonment.....Plaintiff.

vs.

E. A. FAULCONER, Esqr., late District Engineer, of Jullundur Cantonment.....Defendant.

CLAIM FOR Rs. 407-11-6.

WHEREAS the Court has been satisfied that there is reason to believe that the defendant in the above case is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service of Summons in the ordinary way, The defendant is hereby given notice that he must attend this Court on the 12th July, 1901, at 10 A.M. in default of his appearing on the said date, the case will be proceeded with exparte against him.

Given under my hand and Seal of the Court, this 17th day of June, 1901.

Cantt. S. C. Court, Jullundur.

W. A. BAILEY,
Captain,
Judge, Cantt. S. C. Court.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,900,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £25,570,000

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in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE A & B

FOR ERADICATING WEEDS, &c., ON RAILWAY TRACKS, PARK DRIVES, AND OPEN SPACES.

This new and novel substance Removes and Prevents Oxidation on Iron and Steel ; Preserves and Seasons Wood, and is an unfailing protection against White Ants : Eradicates Obnoxious Vegetation &c., &c.

The Best and most Efficacious Germicide.

KILLS PLAGUE BACILLI, &c.

For Full Particulars, apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon.	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang.	Hongkong,	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credits ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 18.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£ 93 7-8 = plus 3-16
2 per cent. Rentes .....£100 1-4 ex. = plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...£108 =unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities..£ 93 5-16 =
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 3-8 = —1-16
" New York ..... 59 5-8 = —1-8
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·20 1-2 = plus 1-2
" New York .....4·87 7-8 = — 3-8
Discount, Bank of England ...3 per cent. = unch'gd.
" Short London Bills...2 5-8 " = "
" Indian Bank Bills ...2 7-8 " = "

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 4,000 bales. Spot 4 21-32 = plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·33	4·33	4·26	4·5	4·5
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 3	plus 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	8,000	bales.
" last year	1,900	"
Exports to Great Britain	3,000	"
" Continent	1,000	"
Mid. Uplands.....	8 1-2	= unch'gd.
Futures, month of Sept.	7·40	= —6
Do. Dec.	7·32	= — 4

Copper Braziers £ 79·10.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 43 1-2 = —6d. June-July, Hamburg sellers. Tone quiet.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 41 = —6d. June-July, Hamburg sellers. Tone quiet.

Linseed 47 7-8 = —1-8d. July-Aug. Dunkirk sellers. Tone easier.

Wheat afloat for U K.....3,020 000

Arrivals—Yarrondale and Tabaristan.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seed into Bombay during the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on Tuesday 18th June :—

Cotton	4,625	bales.
Wheat	9,410	cwts.
Linseed	8,327	"
Rapeseed	6,018	"
Gingellyseed	744	"
Poppyseed	3,853	"
Groundnuts	Nil.	
Castorseed	665	"
Rice	36,892	"
Myrabollams	641	"

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

EXCHANGE.

All quotations are practically unchanegd with business almost at a standstill to-day. The buyers of Bank paper seem to have filled up their requirements yesterday and very few bills are now making in Bombay. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 3 29-32d.
Do Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do " " Francs	169 1-2
30 day's sight Hongkong	145 1-4
Do, Shanghai	198 1-4
Do, Japan.....	148.
English Bar Silver Ex-duty ...	Rs. 70-13 Ready
Do, do ... "	70-6 1st settlement
Do, do ... "	70-6 2nd "
English Bar Gold ... "	24-2-6 Ready
Mint Gold ... "	23-10. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market is quiet but steady at Rs. 95 for cash and account with very few transactions reported in the absence of sellers.

FREIGHT.

Business has been done at 17s. 6d. for Hamburg per steamer "Kirkfield," ready loading and small lots in "Hispania" at 17s. 6d. for Marseilles and Liverpool. The steamer "Prudentia" has been fixed by speculators for June loading, the reported rate being 18s. for one picked port option Hamburg at 6d. more.

SEEDS.

There is little change to report in this market. Linseed is quiet at Rs. 9-5. Rapeseed firmer with better demand, business has been done in Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 6-4 to 6-5. Poppyseed is unchanged at Rs. 8-4, with a small business passing at this rate. Castorseed is unchanged at Rs. 33 with little enquiry.

COTTON.

The market is steady with no change in the prices of ready cotton. Owing to the very heavy rain this afternoon business has been restricted at Colaba, and sales reported amount to about 1,500 bales only. In new crop no transactions are reported and quotations are Re. 1 lower than yesterday.

THE BANK NOTE ROBBERY.

RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN NOTES.

THE Tanjore Correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writing on Sunday last, says :—Your readers will recollect the circumstances under which a big robbery was committed the other day at the Singapore branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ld, at which notes of the aggregate value of 270,000 dollars were stolen. The Singapore Police early conveyed information of the occurrence to the Tanjore Police, who were asked to be on the look out for two Mahomedans, natives of Kuthanallur, in the Mannargudi Taluq, suspected in connection with the robbery Mr. C. Brook-Leggatt, the Superintendent of Police, was soon on the "qui vive." Mr. T. Parankusam Naidu, Inspecter of Police, Tanjore, and an able detective officer, was promptly told off to Kuthanallur, Mr. Leggatt himself stopping at Negapatam, with a pair of watchful eyes, one on the Customs House and the other on arrivals at the port. A packet addressed to a Mahomedan at Kuthanallur, and lying undelivered at the Customs House, naturally attracted attention, but it proved to have no more interesting contents than certain papers belonging to the head peon of the Bank in question. The investigation assumed a new phase, however, on receipt of information from Singapore to the effect that a Mahomedan passenger by the s. s. Indus was suspected to have had a hand in the robbery, and the movements of this mysterious stranger soon engrossed the interest of the Police. Further information showed that the steamer which conveyed the Mahomedan had also on board a packet destined for Pondicherry, of which the bill of lading was addressed to one Saminadha Pillai, at Kuthanallur. The Mahomedan was shadowed throughout a hurried trip that he paid to Kuthanallur, where his suspected confederate, Saminadha Pillai, was already receiving the most delicate attentions from the Police. The two men were allowed to meet and take counsel together as to how best to take delivery of the bill of lading without arousing suspicion. They resolved, it is alleged, to approach the local Post Master with the suggestion that, for a substantial consideration, the bill of lading enclosed in a registered cover might be made over to the addressee as quietly as possible. The Post Master at once communicated with the Police, and the men were arrested on Friday last immediately after delivery of the registered letter was made. It would appear that the Mahomedan, whose name is Abdul Kader, made a desperate attempt to tear up the bill of lading. Abdul Kader and Saminadha Pillai are now lodged at the Tanjore Sub-Jail, awaiting their deportation to Singapore.

It would appear that the French authorities at Pondicherry had been communicated with in reference to the packet. Finding that the s. s. Indus had proceeded to Colombo, the French Consul there was communicated with, and he with the assistance of the local Police, seized the packet on the arrival of the steamer. The packet, on examination, was found to contain the missing notes intact. It is hard lines on the Tanjore Police, that they should have been denied the credit of securing the notes along with the persons of the robbers but the smart work they did in connection with the case none the less deserves the recognition of the Bank and the public.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	4
B Manavi, Chunkia, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	0	2	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada....	5	4	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	1	2	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada....	1	3	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	0	10
G Mahim and Wor	1	0	5
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total.....	10	11	100
Total plague deaths to date...	95,305	80,471	
Same date last year	25	15	162

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m., Sun sets, 6h. 39m., High water 1-30m., 2-14a., Low water, 7-14m., 8-21a.
P. and O. s. s. Clyde (extra) due to arrive from Suez.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony and Delagoa Bay, via Tuticorin and Colombo per s. s. "Congella" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th and 26th instant, respectively.

BURNING ACCIDENT.—Shaik Nishan Shaik Coorban, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-two residing at De Lisle Road, while cooking his food, on Tuesday afternoon, suddenly fainted and fell over the fire, burning his face, chest and left hand. The man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. to discuss the subject of a better system of Registration of Births and Deaths in Bombay City, and other reforms suggested in the circular of the Health Officer, No. 308, dated 8th April 1901.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BRICKLAYER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Jamshed Mill, Ferguson Road, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Nizabuth Sultan, aged thirty-five years, a bricklayer who lived at Duncan Road. On Tuesday afternoon the deceased was standing on a scaffolding erected at the Jamshed Mill, plastering the outside of the wall, when his foot accidentally slipped and he fell to the ground, from a height of about twenty feet. His head was fractured and he died within a few minutes. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

March.....	The Yeomanry Patrol ..... Squire.
Overture.....	Iancredi..... Rossini.
Fantasia	French Melodies..... Kappey.
Valse	Soma..... Grossmann.
Mazurka	Foglie D'Autonno ..... Passaro.
Galop	Wie der Wind..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

AN UNPROTECTED MILL TANK.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry at the Dinshaw Manecksi Petit Mill, at Parel, regarding the death of Piari Thackore, a Hindoo, aged about thirty years, who lived at Lal Baugh. For the last twelve months deceased had been suffering from fever and for the last month he had a bubo in his left armpit. He was consequently depressed in spirits and often said he was tired of life. Early on Tuesday morning he was missing from home and the same evening his dead body was found floating in the hot water tank belonging to the D. M. Petit Mill at Parel. The tank is partly unprotected. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide and a rider that in view of a large number of suicides and accidental deaths in it, the jury were of opinion that the tank in question should be protected by the proper authorities.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE CANDY and the HON. MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKER).

PERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

IMPERATOR vs. EKNATH *alias* BHAU KESHAO.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. D. K. Dhodapker, first class magistrate at Ahmednagar, who, in February last, found the accused guilty of personating a public servant, namely, pretending to hold the office of Kulkarni for famine work, and fined him Rs. 20, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. S. S. Pulkar appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The magistrate said that the accused was charged with having pretended to hold the office of Kulkarni for famine work, knowing that he did not hold that office, and in such assumed character prepared certain portions of lists Nos. 11 and 19 under colour of such office, an offence punishable under section 170 of the Indian Penal Code. It appeared that on the 6th and 7th July last, the Rev. H. G. Bissel, of Ahmednagar, distributed charitable relief to poor agriculturists for seed. He wanted the presence of the patel and the officiating Kulkarni at the distribution. The accused's father was the patel. The presence of a Kangar Kulkarni was necessary. It appeared from the evidence that the accused pretended to be an extra famine Kulkarni, and that under colour of such office, he prepared certain portions of lists under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Bissel, and signed one of the lists on being asked by that gentleman to do so. There was no reason, said the magistrate, for the Rev. Mr. Bissel or the Christian witnesses to concoct a false case against the accused.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's decision, said : This prosecution was ill advised. When the Rev. Mr. Bissel, on the 6th July last, went to Mirajgaum to distribute relief, he sent for the patel and Kulkarni Eshav Anant Kulkarin who was officiating patel, attended. The officiating Kulkarni, Yeshwant, was absent Katarjat on duty ; so Keshav took with him his son, the accused, namely Bhau Keshav Kulkarni. It appears that, as the magistrate says, the office of extra Kulkarni was existing ; and Keshav was holding the office. The work of distributing the relief proceeded on the 6th and again on the 7th July. On the latter date the accused did not attend, as Yeshwant Kulkarni had returned from Karjat : but as the accused had, under directions, written some of the names of the persons who had, in his presence, received the relief on 6th July, Mr. Bissel fusisted on his being sent for and signing the list ; and as also some of the names in the list of the persons recommended for relief had been written by accused (who, as Yeshwant says, assisted him in his writing work,) accused has been convicted under section 170, Indian Penal Code, and branded as a criminal. It is not pretended that accused gained any benefit by what he did, and we are quite unable to discover anything criminal in his action. We reverse the conviction and sentence and direct the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE BHUKHANDAS SALABHOY AND OTHERS

The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Natubhai, Jamieram and Madan, on behalf of Vassonji Khimji and others, applied for the adjudication of the above named persons as insolvents. He said they had traded as shroffs, and had several High Court decrees passed against them, which had not been settled. In march last they had left the jurisdiction of the Court, and had left their place of business. They were indebted to his clients to the extent of Rs. 26,189. His Lordship made the usual order for adjudication.

RE HEMRAJ RAGHAWJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, by consent, moved for a month's adjournment of the hearing of the insolvent's petition, which was granted.

RE ARJUN LUKMIDASS.

Mr. Davar, for a creditor, applied for special leave to file opposition. The case was down for the second hearing that day, but the creditor alleged that a trick had been played upon him so as to prevent his filing his opposition.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said if his lordship considered the case should go into the opposed list, he applied that the insolvent should not be arrested.

Mr. Justice Russell gave permission for the opposition to be filed. He also directed the insolvent to lodge all his books in Court. He gave permission for the amending of the schedule, and directed that the insolvent should not be arrested pending the hearing.

RE ALLADIN JAFFERBHOY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and for an interim order which were granted.

RE GOOLAM ALI MAHOMED SADJAN.

Mr. Young for a creditor, applied for a rule nisi calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not proceed with his petition or have it dismissed. He said the petition had been filed eighteen months ago, since which time the insolvent had done nothing beyond obtaining interim orders. The application was granted.

RE NATTO OOMERSEY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, for the insolvents applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPAN.

Mr. Davar, by consent, applied that the hearing of the insolvents' petetion might be postponed for three months, as he intended settling with his creditors. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges : William Richard Basil Jones ; Nazir, Abdulla Salom ; Arjun Lakhmidas ; Sheik Manomed Walad Ahasay ; Adamji Valji ; Sakalchand Chagan and another ; David Soloman and others ; Ganpat Govind ; Tukaram Laxman Sombhey ; and Popat Sangji alias Anandji.

THE INCOME TAX IN BOMBAY.

THE following Government Resolution is in review of the reports on the working of the Income Tax Act II of 1886 in the Bombay Presidency during 1899-1900 :—

The amount of income tax finally fixed for collection in the year 1899-1900 was Rs. 40 89,194 against Rs. 40,87,046 in the previous year. The actual collections however amounted to Rs. 37,39,205 only, a sum falling short of the collections of the previous year by Rs. 62,149 and of the average of the preceding five years by Rs. 68,795.

The cost of collection rose from Rs. 52 839 to Rs. 53,123. The increase was chiefly in Bombay, owing to the hiring of new offices. The ratio of cost to gross receipts was 2·08 per cent, as compared with 2·39 per cent. in the previous year. The slightly higher cost in the mofussil was chiefly due to an addition to the establishment in Ahmedabad City, which is reported to have led to an increase of receipts amounting to Rs. 4 403.

The figures of the final demand (exclusive of penalties and amounts collected by the Accountant General) in the Presidency outside Bombay are :—

	1899-99. Rs.	1899-1900. Rs.
Northern Division	4,70,060	4,55,111
Central Division	4,18,203	4,27,180
Southern Division.....	2,00,7·6	2,00,0·8
Sind	3,45,879	3,51,563
Aden.....	34,883	40,192

The decline in the Northern Division is not surprising in the circumstances of the year. It is not however, clear why the assessments under Part IV should have decreased in Broach and Surat by about 9 and 10 per cent., respectively, while in the more severely affected districts of Panch Mahals and Kaira they increased by 7 and 3 per cent. The last mentioned increase is ascribed to careful scrutiny of the lists, and the increase in Ahmedabad City is also due to diligent inquiries. Some explanation should have been given of the striking decrease of 789 in the number of assesses in the Ahmedabad District, in the Central Division there is also an unexplained decrease of 216 in the number of assessees, but the final demand showed a satisfactory increase of Rs. 8,977, chiefly owing to improved collections in Khandesh, in the Southern Division the final demand stood at almost the same figure as in the previous year. It is not clear why there should be a decline of 8 per cent. in the Dharwar District, while the Belgaum District, which was equally affected by famine and plague, showed an increase of 4 per cent. The greater vigilance ascribed to the assessing officers of the latter district may account for the difference. In Sind there was a general though slight improvement, except in the Upper Sind Frontier District. The reason in the latter case, namely, the large falling off in the prices of grain, could hardly have been more than temporary, followed as it was by exceptionally high prices. The reasons for the proportionately considerable increase in the demand at Aden have not been stated.

The outstanding balances showed a large increase over those of the previous year. In the Northern Division Rs. 52 223 remained uncollected at the end of the year the balance in the Kaira District amounting to 25 per cent. of the demand. The collection of balances delayed by the exceptional circumstances of the year and the whole outstandings with the exception of Rs. 6,833 had been collected by the end of the year but it should have been explained why it was necessary to write off so large amount as Rs. 7,580 chiefly in the Ahmedabad District. The collections were short in the Central Division where Rs. 57,985 remained outstanding of which only Rs. 23,051 had been collected by the end of the year. The outstandings in Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara were especially large. The collections in the Southern Division and in Sind were very satisfactory.

The number of appeals lodged against the original assessments as usual varied largely in the different districts. The results showed on the whole that the assessment had been settled with judgment, 5·34 of the demand being remitted against 5·52 in the previous year. The incidence of the tax on the total population remained unchanged, but, owing to the smaller number of assessees, the tax upon them rose from Rs. 2-6-4 to Rs. 2-12-2 per head.

The attention of District Officers has been drawn to the necessity of exercising great care in the scrutiny of the assessment lists and the recording of appeals, and it is hoped that there will result an explanation or diminution of the anomalies apparent in the incidence of the tax in the different districts.

The working of the income tax in the City of Bombay has received the separate attention of Government. In the year under report the original demand was raised from Rs. 20 52,926 to Rs. 30,88,435 with the object of throwing on many assessees the responsibility of furnishing evidence of their income. No less than 40 71 per cent. of this demand however was reduced on inquiry, and the final demand was Rs. 15 31 302 against Rs. 17,82,930 or Rs. 48,000 in excess of the previous years. But the net gain in actual collections was only Rs. 12,080. The result of the measure does not at first sight appear very satisfactory, but it is probable that without it there would have been a considerable decrease attributed to the effects of plague, famine and the depression of the mill industry.

The Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, has given reasons for the diminution of income tax of late years in Bombay, which have been separately noticed. It is hoped that with the increase of establishment now sanctioned and a more complete system of record, better results will be obtained.

THE MAHIM BURNING GROUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the report of the proceedings at the Meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay held on the 17th instant, it appears that it was resolved that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the various complaints made by the Committee of the Hindu Burial ground at Mahim. Among these complaints is one regarding the location of a Firewood Depot in the said Burning ground. The Hindu Committee urge that the Depot should be allowed to be established by them subject of course to the conditions ordinarily imposed on contractors. Their object is to apply a part of the profits towards supplying free firewood for the cremation of the dead bodies of indigent Hindus. when their poverty is certified to by members of the Hindu Committee or any other respectable person. The Petition referred to is dated 18th April 1900 but although the last year (May 1900) a Hindu tendered along with a Mahomedan contractor the latter was given the contract. This arrangement gave the Mahomedan Depot-keeper and his non-Hindu employe liberty to enter the Hindu funeral ground whenever he liked to the great annoyance of the Hindus in general. Thereupon the Committee by letter complained to the Commissioner against the trespass of non-Hindus in this burning ground, and Mr. Harvey was good enough to stop the non-Hindus from any further entering the ground. However, last year no provision was made for the free supply of wood to the poor.

I now learn that notwithstanding the appointment of a committee of the Corporation as above to enquire into and report upon the complaints made by the Hindu Committee the Municipal Commissioner has called in fresh tenders for a firewood Depot at the Mahim Burning ground. I think this is to be a provisional Depot pending recommendations of the Corporation Committee on the subject and I suggest respectfully to the Commissioner and Sterling Committee that in accepting any tender preference should be given to a Hindu contractor undertaking to supply firewood free of charge for the cremation of dead bodies of poor Hindus,—Yours, &c.,

Dadar, June 19. R. V. R.

MEDOWS-STREET DRINK LICENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to invite the attention of the Commissioners of Abkari and Police to the many English wholesale and retail liquor shops in a busy and commercial thoroughfare like Medows-street, where a Chapel is also situated, in the interests of the Church going people. These places are most undesirable and should be put a stop to. It is a pity that our Temperance Association has not taken any steps to mitigate this long standing nuisance.

TEMPERANCE.

ALLEGED CHLORODYNE POISONING.

MR. RALF SMITH, a European, aged thirty years, of the Western India Feuder Company, who resides at Meadow Street, Fort, was on Tuesday midnight, found suffering from Chlorodyne poisoning two bottles of which he seemed to have drunk. He was removed in an unconscious state to the St. George's Hospital where he came to himself yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. Mr. Smith lived with Mr. E. Conway and was seen by his servant to take the drug. The servant informed Mr. Conway, who immediately summoned the Police. The latter removed Mr. Smith to the Hospital, where the stomach pump was applied and a quantity of Chlorodyne was extracted. He was out of danger yesterday afternoon and has since been progressing favourably.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald patches, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

LAND NATIONALIZATION IN INDIA.

THE NEW BOMBAY LAND BILL.

UNDER the heading of "Land Nationalization in India" a correspondent writes to the "Pioneer" in reference to the proposed amendment of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, as follows :—

In a most interesting leading article on "The Land and the People in Bombay" in the "Pioneer" of June 9th, the writer comments in a very doubtful tone on the amendment of the Land Revenue Code of 1879 recently proposed in the Bombay Legislative Council. The Bombay Government will shortly be in possession of a large area of waste and forfeited lands with which it will be free to deal as it thinks fit. These lands it proposes to put into the hands of cultivators with more or less stringent limitations of the right to transfer the same, the intention being to protect the cultivator against his own tendency to indebt himself ruinously to the usurer. The writer of the article mentioned above fears that the usurer may remain unaffected that the cultivator who borrows for reckless extravagance will still borrow but at a rate of interest the more ruinous in proportion to the greater weakness of the security which he can offer, whilst the meritorious cultivator who desires to borrow for the sake of making improvements or for other genuine agricultural reasons will not be able to do so, except on extortionate terms. I cannot see that these evils are necessary. If, with regard to this large area of waste and forfeited lands, the Government firmly resolves never to part with any portion of its rights of ownership, but in its position of representative of the people of the Presidency firmly to hold to the full possession of this its undoubted property ; if it resolves to treat the cultivators occupying these lands as simple tenants and nothing more—and any private owner of land would treat them as such, so that it would be sheerly ridiculous to pretend that any hardship whatever would be involved—then, on the presumption (by no means improbable) that the Government would prove a reasonable and considerate landlord, the evils feared by the writer of the article above are neither necessary nor even at all likely. The Government should not hesitate to take from the cultivator a fair but full rent : it is administering public property in the interests of the whole people, and should administer it as providently as if it were a private trustee administering an estate for an individual. The method of the settlement of such rent is another question. Personaly I cannot but think that the fairest method must be some modification of the "matayeri" system by which the residue of the product after the deduction of working expenses shall be divided between the Government as landowner and the tenant as land-worker. Whatever the method of the settlement, all leases should be short, for five or for ten years. Compensation for all genuine and reasonable improvements on the land should be paid upon expiry. On the expiry of any lease the Government should be, legally, perfectly free to eject the tenant, but, at the same time, it should let it be most clearly understood that its policy was utterly opposed to ejecting any tenant except for the most serious reasons and that even in such cases the lease would, as an almost invariable rule, be renewed to any other reasonably satisfactory member of the same family forthcoming. Imagine, under these conditions a tenant heavily indebting himself in the old extravagant manner—if it is impossible to imagine a usurer lending heavily to it any such tenant except for the purpose of improvents for which Government compensation was guaranteed. So long as the indebted tenant continued to pay his rent and to cultivate his holding to the mutual profit of owner and tenant, the Government would have no cause for interference, nor would the tenant be in a position of much distress. With real financial distress would come failure to pay or such crippling of resources as to render the adequate cultivation of the holding impossible. Any landowner, and therefore the Government as landowner, on behalf of the people, would then be justified in refusing to renew the lease to the defaulter. But whereas a private owner would, almost infallibly turn to the highest bidder, the Government, under scheme would renew the lease to any reasonably satisfactory relative of the defaulter. This relative, whether brother, son, father-in-law, son-in-law or what not, being unencumbered, as to least by the particular holding in question, would be a much more desirable tenant ; nor would the defaulter be cut off from the means of earning a livelihood and maintaining a useful place in the family under the Indian family system. To the usurer, indeed, the late tenant would have become a hopeless case, a sponge completely dry. The usurer is, I presume, swift to learn his own interests, if not the limits of his rights, and it is almost inconceivable that he would lend to tenants of such holdings on any terms whatever except on the fullest security that the loan would be employed productively on improvements, for which Government compensation was guaranteed. The ruin of the tenant would be the sudden and absolute loss of the usurer ; the prosperity of the tenant would be the usurer's source of reasonable gain,

A MADRAS ASTROLOGER'S PREDICTIONS.

MR. M. KANDASAWMY PILLAY, of Dindigul, is an astrologer—in addition to being the proprietor of a printing press—who predicted, in 1895, that the late Queen-Empress would live until 1913. His mistake arose, he says, through "the unconscious blunder of ignoring the full fatal conjunction of 1901" in Her Majesty's horoscope, for which "I can account no better than by saying it was God's will and my misfortune." He is deeply grieved, but to prove that the mistake was "purely accidental" and that he is a reliable prophet he has issued a circular letter containing his predictions of calamities in 1902. He does not predict blessings because "to know beforehand what blessings will come to us will be of no use whatever," whereas, in the case of dangers "to be forewarned is to be forearmed, and we may take the necessary steps that lie in mortal power to avert those calamities. That is what the science of astrology is intended for." And now for the predictions. "The positions of the planets show that between the 21st and 28th June, 1902, our King-Emperor will suffer of "boils like carbuncles" (the quotations are the astrologer's) "throughout the body, and the conjunction also indicates danger. As a palliative for such bad conjunctions, the Hindu Shastras recommend gifts of black bulls. To do so would give considerable relief and sustenance to our King." There is a chance of obtaining merit which the astrologer himself should not neglect. But it is easier, and cheaper, to utter predictions than to purchase black bulls. At 1 p.m., on the 30th or 31st August, 1902, "*an earthquake* will pass through India. The shock will extend from the Himalayas to Ceylon, and its force will be 3-4, 1-2 and 1-4. At that time, the people should be very careful and they will do well to remain a little away from their houses. Captains of steamers, and drivers of engines and other public cars should take every precaution. One week prior to that date, the horizon will be unnaturally red, there will be hot winds, and comets will shine in the sky ; the signs are the precursors of the earthquake. By that shock, many buildings in towns north of the Vindhya Hills will suffer some damage." Another prediction relates to the King-Emperor's younger brother, who, on the 25th, 29th, or 30th October, 1902, "will meet with an accident by a weapon. So, it would be better if on those days he abstains from handling any weapon, avoids the armoury, has nothing to do with armed men and taken every other necessary precaution." When H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught reads his "Madras Mail," and this fateful prediction, he will no doubt make a note of the suggestion. Finally, the astrologer corrects a prediction of last year, for, on further calculation, it appears that England will not, as then stated, be invaded by two Kings "after 19th November, 1901," but "that event will come off between June and November 1902." It is a pity the planets are not so gracious as to indicate which Kings are to be the invaders ; but we must be thankful for small mercies we suppose, even from stars and planets—the personal equation, no doubt, has not a little to do with this seeing as through a glass darkly. In concluding his circular letter our astrologer, satisfied of having performed his duty, and of having washed away the stain caused by his previous miscalculation remarks :—"What more can I say to the generous and intelligent public by way of apology ? Finally, it remains for me only to pray to God that none of the calamities may happen to our King-Emperor, and even if they all happen, His Majesty may come out of them unharmed." In the words of the ditty, "And so say all of us," even though some may have no faith in malefic planetary influences, to say nothing of conjunctions.—"Mail."

ACCORDING to the "Manchester Guardian," Lord Charles Beresford has sent to the Admiralty an official report on the recent discovery, off the island of Cerigo, of a number of antique statues and bronzes, which have, of course, become the property of the Greek Government. Many of the objects are said to be of remarkable beauty, especially the bronzes. The authorities at Athens are of opinion that the statues were wrecked in a Roman ship which was conveying them from Greece to Rome.

In accordance with a long-established custom, the choir at Durham Cathedral on Wednesday ascended to the summit of the central tower and sang three anthems. These were, "Give peace in our time, O Lord," "For Thy tender mercy's sake," and "Therefore with angels and archangels." The custom is supposed to have originated as a thanksgiving service to celebrate the victory of the English over the Scots at the battle of Neville's Cross.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Wednesday.—The Bay monsoon current has given light to moderate general rain in Assam and Bengal, except in West Bengal and light general rain in Burma. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces. Winds are light and variable on the Malabar Coast, and rain has decreased in the West Coast districts and practically no rain has fallen in the Deccan and Central Provinces. The most important falls reported are Naraingunj, three inches ; Jalpaiguri, two inches ; Calcutta, Silchar, Sibsagar, Dhubri, Bogra, one inch ; Karwar, Ratnagiri, four inches ; Mormugoa, three inches ; Goa, two inches. Small depression lies over the east of the North-Western Provinces, where showers may occur during the day. Light to moderate rain will probably continue in Bengal, Assam, and Burma. The rain given by the Arabian Sea monsoon current will probably be confined chiefly to the West Coast districts, especially north of Mangalore. The monsoon is apparently feeble in the South-East Arabian Sea, but continues moderately to strong on the Bombay and Kathiawar Coasts. The temperature is in general excess, except in East and Central Bengal, Konkan, Madras, Deccan and parts of South India. It is in considerable to very large excess over the greater part of the North and Central India. The maximum at Jacobabad yesterday was 124 degrees. Rain during the past twenty four hours is confined practically to Burma, Assam, part of Bengal, and the West Coast districts. The remainder of the country is rainless.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Culna, Captain W. H. Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, experienced strong South-West monsoon, heavy rain and heavy sea. The steamer Kirkfield, Captain T. B. Watson, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Capetown via Colombo, met with strong monsoon high sea and heavy rain all the way from Colombo.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Ct.
Previously registered.....	24 12	13 85	15 57	12 19
Wednesday, 19th June.....	1 42	0 20	00 63	00 33
Total.....	25 54	14 05	16 20	12 52
Total fall to June 19, 1900...	00 07	00 60	00 61	00 91
Total fall to June 19, 1899...	15 29	15 12	21 25	15 49

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., CUMBALLA HILL.

(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, June 19th.....	0	40

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore.....	29·383	W	1	115·6	83·9	25	...	0·50	—0·09
Peshawar.....	29·398	SW	...	113·8	93·1	37	...	0·02	—0·85
Delhi	29·418	W	3	103·2	91·1	42	...	1·5	+0·51
Agra.....	29·416	NW	5	111·0	91·4	38	...	0·30	—0·09
Cawnpore ...	29·403	NNE	3	113·0	86·9	48	...	0·02	—1·18
Allahabad ...	29·379	Calm	4	110·6	89·7	43	...	0·01	—2·05
Jhansi	29·443	W	9	112·4	95·2	37	...	0·01	—1·63
Jacobabad ...	29·422	Calm	3	124·0	86·0	69	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·677	WSW	16	99·9	84·6	81	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·548	WSW	10	113·2	87·6	55	...	0·05	—0·90

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MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

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HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages

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REPORT OF ANALYSIS
OF
GREEK BRANDY,
BY MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,

Bombay, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
11th April, 1901.

I have carefully tested a sample of GREEK BRANDY submitted for analysis, and find it to be of GOOD QUALITY and to contain an average percentage of alcohol. The sample CONTAINS NOTHING OF AN INJURIOUS NATURE, on the contrary the taste indicates that the BRANDY IS DERIVED FROM THE CORRECT SOURCE VIZ. THE JUICE OF THE GRAPE. The flavour and aroma are fine and the spirit would in my opinion be a good one for general use.

T. DEGRUCHY DERRY,
ANALYST.

This GREEK BRANDY can be had from the old office of MR. JOHN PARMENIDES, close to Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., Apollo Street,

At Rs. 30 per dozen.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD TABLE COVERS.

An absolute necessity during the Monsoons.

Every Table should be fitted with one.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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HIGH COURT.—JUNE 20.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.
681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheriff Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.

For Judgment.

319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essac and anothers vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—Captain V. D and D., and B V N K and K and S.

For an Exparte Decree.

806-00—Mathubhai J and M—Rustomjee Motabhoy vs Bai Hirabai and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final-disposal.

Long Causes.

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivalubdas Haridas—Little & Co.—Part heard.
558-00—Payne G S and M—Saknaram Limbajee and others vs Muljee Govind and others—Payne G S and M and S B and N.

Commercial Causes.

85-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Govindlal Shrikisson and others vs Bhaidas Narotumdas.
123-01—Tyabjee and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Lalabas Gujarmull and others.
18-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Lalljee Doongersey and another vs Ludha Keshow and another—Madnowjee V.
17-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Shivlal Bhivraj and another vs Nazirmull Shriprasad—Bicknell M and M.

Long Causes.

272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Sakiatwala—Nanu and H.
603-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.
284-00—Payne G S and M—Purdhan Nanjee vs Dyal Ludha —Unwalla and P.
432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Wahabin Ali vs Okamal Jasamal and others—Little and Co.
426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manoredas Revaldas and others.
751-99—Khunderao S Gurnaikhral Ramsahimul and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
155-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chubildas Hurkisondas —M D and J.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th June 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,20,000	2,80,000	4,000	4,04,000
Or per mile of Railway	260	607	9	876
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	24,32,808	53,02,615	72,610	78,08,033
Total for 23 weeks	25,52,808	55,82,615	76,610	82,12,033
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,02,817	3,30,828	6,708	4,38,353
Per mile of Ry. do.	2.5	716	8	951
Total to corresponding date do.	23,19,531	65,36,212	19,696	88,75,739

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 34,353
Decrease to date ..... ,, 6,65,706

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th June 1901, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	5,000	20,000	....	25,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	142	.....	177
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	1,07,895	4,00,633	3,707	5,12,295
Total for 23 weeks...	1,12,895	4,20,633	3,707	5,37,295
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,135	42,457	53	47,650
Per mile of Ry. do.	36	301	1	338
Total to corresponding date do.	87,945	7,84,168	4,324	8,54,437

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 22,650
Do. to date ..... ,, 3,19,142

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th June 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,35,000	4,75,000	7,000	6,17,000
Or per mile of Railway	82	289	4	375
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	27,98,851	90,53,727	1,14,250	1,19,66,828
Total for 23 weeks...	29,33,851	95,28,727	1,21,250	1,25,83,828
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,12,031	5,03,751	3,935	6,19,777
Per mile of Ry do.	68	306	3	377
Total to corresponding date do.	25,82,943	1,39,50,030	1,08,507	1,36,39,530

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 2,777
Decrease to date ..... ,, 10,55,702

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th June 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	8 531	5,574	28	14,133
Total for 23 weeks ...	8,831	5,774	23	14,633
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	270	359	..	629
Per mile of Ry. do.	15	21	..	36
Total to corresponding date do.	9,156	12,720	33	21,909

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 129
Do. to date ..... ,, 7,276

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PIANOS.
GEBRUDER KNAKE
PIANOS.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

McGLASHAN—May 30, at Sea, on board s s Sicilia, William McGlashan, late C M E, Cossipore S and S Factory, Cossipore, aged 56 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—SLANE—June 2, at Umballa, by the Rev Fitz Henry Ellis, Thomas Pryan Jones, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr John Slane, of Armagh, Ireland.

DEATH.

RODGERS—June 11, at Buxar, James Rodney Rogers, of the East Indian Railway.

NEW GOODS.

	each. Rs. a.
MAGIC ATOMISER *A continuous spray for the Toilet and as a Nasal or Throat Spray*	3 0
MAGIC OIL ATOMISER *for Nasal use.*	3 8
MAGIC VASELINE ATOMISER *for liquafying and spraying Vaseline, Albolene and Medicated Oils*	3 8

Household Hot Water Rubber Bottles, all sizes, just received.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1901.

AUSTRALIA AND FEDERATION.

THE father of Australian Federation was not Sir Henry Parkes, the Colonial statesman, but Lord Grey, the English statesman, who so early as 1847 wrote that "some method will be devised for enabling the legislatures of the several Australian Colonies to co-operate with each other in the enactment of such laws as may be necessary for regulating the interests common to those possessions collectively, such for example, as the imposition of duties of import and export, the conveyance of letters, etc." But because the suggestion came from England it was looked upon with distrust, and the earliest measures of the Australians were towards accentuating the independence of the Colonies in relation to each other. There were, however, Colonial statesman like Sir Charles Gavan Duffy and Mr. Deas Thomson, who strove to bring about federation. Their agitation was so far successful that in 1867 Sir Henry Parkes pronounced in favour of a Federal Union. The first complete scheme was produced in 1852 by a Presbyterian Minister, the Rev. Dr. Lang, but even in 1881 Sir Henry Parkes believed that the time had not yet come for the building up of a Federal Constitution. The history of the movement is interestingly told in the current "Macmillan" by Mr. F. F. Rowland, late lecturer in Political Economy and Constitutional History in Canterbury College, New Zealand University. From this it appears that the psychological moment came, when in 1889, Major-General Edwards was sent out from England to inspect the Australian forces. The possibility of attack by the French or Germans who were active in the Pacific warned the Australians that it was time to unite, and when General Edwards strongly recommended the federation of the forces of the Australian Colonies, Sir Henry Parkes made his appeal in favour of Federal Union. The immediate result was a conference in Melbourne followed by the National Convention held in Sydney in 1891. At that convention a draft bill was drawn up which formed the basis of the bill which was ultimately accepted. It took seven more years, however, before the subject reached the stage at which the measure which was eventually carried was submitted to a plebiscite of the people. The honour of having secured the referendum belongs to Dr. Quick of Bendigo, who in 1893 suggested the passing of Enabling Acts in the different colonies providing for the popular election of representatives to amend the original bill and for submitting it when amended to the popular judgment. That scheme was carried out. The various legislatures having passed the necessary Enabling Acts elections took place and fifty thoroughly representative men were returned for the special purpose of considering and drafting a Federation Bill. Mr. Barton, who is now the Premier of the New Commonwealth, was selected as leader of the Convention, which held its sessions at Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne. The measure which they drafted was first referred to the people in 1898. It was approved everywhere except in New South Wales, where though there was a majority in favour of federation the number of votes did not reach the stipulated minimum of eighty thousand. Certain amendments to meet the objections of New South Wales were made and on being submitted to the second referendum in the middle of 1899 the Federal Constitution Bill was carried by very large majorities.

This resume of the history of the movement shows that for more than fifty years the idea of federation had been percolating through the minds of the colonists; and it would appear that in its evident desire to forge full speed ahead the Federal Parliament is anxious to make up for lost time. Historically, federation is, of course, by no means a new idea. It is a necessary stage in the political evolution of states which are geographically and racially one. There are some who think that the next step in Australia's advance will be absolute separation from the British Empire; but recent events should tend to dissipate that idea. If there has been one sentiment that during the last few years has grown in strength in the Australian Colonies, it has undoubtedly been the sense of connection with the Mother Land. The links that bind Australia to England have indeed been forged anew in these latter days in links that are indissoluble. The framers of the Commonwealth Constitution have been able to profit by the experience of Canada and the United States; but they claim that they have carried democratic principles to greater lengths than has ever been before attempted. The Federal Parliament will first promote Australian trade by the abolition of all inter-colonial duties and the imposition of a uniform tariff for all extra-colonial commerce. Taxation, trade, defence, borrowing, postal services and it may be railways, will come under the control of the Federal Legislature, and the States will retain control of education, public works and the administration of justice. The referendum, the ultra democratic expedient which secured the adoption of the Constitution, is also to operate in any amendment thereof. It is provided that such amendment shall become law if carried by an absolute majority of both Federal Houses and confirmed by the popular referendum. The Constitution is, in fact, made for and by the people and while rigid enough for all purposes does not, as in the case of the American Constitution, imply that any change must be revolutionary. The members of both Federal Houses are paid, each receiving a salary of £400 a year and each House has the right of initiating legislation. Australia is too vast a country for it to be reasonably contended that the next step in political development will be a single parliament for all purposes. Though Mr. Rowland observes that judged by British canons, Australia was, even before Federation, vastly overgoverned, no notion is more mistaken than to size up the requirements of a great continent by the proportions of the British Isles where, indeed, one Parliament finds that it cannot properly attend to the business of the realm. "May we not legitimately fear the dangers of over-legislation which have been the result of the Federal system in America, where 15,730 acts and resolutions were passed in one year." Thus queries Mr. Rowland, but in answer it seems enough to say that the strong democratic spirit of the Colonies would give short shrift to legislators who sought to enmesh public liberty in enactments contrary to the wishes of the people.

COLLEGE TRAINING TABLES.

IN an article on "College Training-Tables," by Walter Camp in the June "Century" there are many amusing and instructive facts narrated. Athletics are as keenly practised in America as in England, and everything conducing to success in the various contests is done with a thoroughness and a scientific precision in detail that marks American votaries of every pursuit. Teams or crews are brought as near perfection as they individually and collectively allow. In this end it seems the training-table played no mean part. The most nourishing and strength-giving food is supplied at these boards, and the athlete seats himself there strong in the conviction that he may let himself go within its generous bounds. A boy at any time requires a groaning table to sustain his vigor, but when duty supports inclination, his performances in this direction might well make the keeper of a boarding house give him a wide berth. In the past dieting was either entirely neglected, or much too severe, when, a "splendid trainer" meant one who could control his thirst and do with less than three half pints of liquid in the day. One athletic, but over-fat member of a football team, was made to run after playing until he lost six pounds when weighed at night; next day he recovered that six pounds. It was found by watching him carefully that like the fasting lady he made up for it, for he drank a huge pitcher of milk as a solatium. There was an idea that man being largely of liquid should drink in proportion, but it was soon worked to death, and more rational practices prevail now, though limits are laid down as to quantities and the time for consuming even water. The raw meat theory died hard too, but not before it had come to eating beef very nearly direct from the butcher's stall. A story is told by Mr. Camp of a medical man's opinion of an egg in sherry as a fillip and strengthener in a boat-race. The sherry, he admitted, would act at once on the nervous system, beneficially—or otherwise, but "as for the egg—that egg, my dear sir, will remain in his stomach as egg until long after the race is over; and as for any aid it will give him, he might just as well carry it in his pocket." The fierce training, as far as exercise went, of those days, makes the writer wonder that any of the athletes survived at all. The training-table of the present day was instituted as much to unite the men in a better organisation and strengthen the tendency to a united effort as to improve their physique. It kept the men together, and besides providing better food and more of it, it secured a free discussion of all the pros and cons of the coming contests without the danger of unduly boring outsiders and the inexperienced learned much from the older men. The training-table is now generally managed on a system by which the association pays the extra charge over and above the normal cost to the individual of living. Thus each man pays his usual boarding house fees, and the organisation makes up the difference.

Running the table has been tried in various ways, by a steward and by contract, but however it is done it is an expensive affair for athletes have appetites and as a rule satisfy them with the best and the most they can get. The writer, when captain of a team took his eleven to Cambridge (Connecticut) and on the way had dinner at Boston. Ten of the team sat together, but one young fellow was late and sat by himself, ordering his own dinner ad libitum; the bill for that boy's dinner was nearly fourteen dollars—without wine. It is satisfactory to know that he was nevertheless able to play next day. Mr. Camp raises his eyebrows at the way that Englishmen train or rather do not train as far as eating and drinking and smoking goes. It was the Cambridge athletic team that thus sinned. Being the peach season, that fruit was plentiful, and the team indulged until "nearly every member had made himself ill." An eye-witness even went so far as to say that two of the team ate an entire basket of peaches at a sitting. We can excuse them when we remember the difference in the price of peaches in England and America but the Cambridge men might have waited until after the match to indulge in the fruit. They were ignominiously beaten, whether because of the peaches or their own inferiority the writer does not clearly indicate. Their example, however, had the effect of relaxing the severity of the American training laws. The training table is not an unalloyed blessing. It sometimes happens that a seat at it may be given to a man in return for his athletic services to the organisation, a step very little, if at all removed from hiring athletes. Then there is the trip abroad, and the consideration how much of its cost should really fall on the pockets of the members. Another delicate point is that so many students of these Republican colleges, among them members of teams, act as waiters at summer hotels. The hotel proprietor with an eye to the popularity of his hotel is glad to have what in America is called a "ball nine" in his house, and by degrees he comes to select his student waiters for their skill in ball-playing, so that he can successfully compete with a rival resort. It takes little effort next to give some payment over and above lodging and board in return for excellent play, and the trail of the serpent quickly glides on, professionalism contaminates what should be genuine sport and, as Mr. Camp pithily puts it, "a hundred and one ways of turning into the pocket of the promising athlete a dollar, dirtied by what it was really given for, have led to such a state of affairs at times as to make one almost despair of keeping college athletics clean, and have well-nigh driven those who love sport for its own sake to turn to the English system of caste as the only one likely to keep the sports really the sports of gentlemen." The writer suggests that the maintenance of a training-table should be strictly limited to the time necessary for the extra building up of the athletes. It is a serious thing when the board-bill of such an organisation reaches three hundred dollars a week, or sixty pounds sterling, and as there are four such in every college, and that cost is kept up for twelve weeks it is time to think of putting on a brake. The college training-table is charged with setting the pace and with more seriously "threatening the very structure of general athletic purity throughout the United States than any other single cause." There can evidently be too much of a good thing in America.

MISSIONARIES AND CHINA.

THE China Missionary Alliance is a circular issued from Shanghai which claims to represent the feeling of nine-tenths of the whole body of Protestant Missionaries in the Celestial Empire. As a matter of fact the Alliance is supported by Dissent. It states that the positions of missionaries has been seriously misunderstood and their opinions and utterances subjected to adverse criticism. It denies that missionaries were chiefly responsible for the recent uprising or that they have manifested an un-Christian spirit in suggesting the punishment of those who were guilty of the massacres of foreigners and native Christians. The general public is fully persuaded that these charges against the missionaries are well founded and chapter and verse have been quoted in support of them. But the missionaries in their circular attribute the rise of the Boxer movement to a shortness of food, which almost amounted to famine, to the irritation caused by the industrial and economic changes created by railway construction and other foreign enterprises, the seizures of Kiao-chau, Port Arthur, and Wei-hai-wei, and the projection and forcible surveying of a railway route through the province of Shantung. They further urge that the rising was anti-foreign rather than anti-Christian, as is shown by the destruction of railways and attacks on railway engineers preceding the destruction of mission premises and the slaughter of missionaries. They admit some of their body may have interfered unwisely in matters where litigation with native Christians was concerned but, say they, the instances in which dissenting missionaries interfered were numerically trivial as compared with instances where Roman Catholics were the offenders. They refrain from criticising Anglican missionaries. The whole circular is an unworthy attempt to shift responsibility, while their attempt to explain away their outcry for the punishment of offenders is, distinctly disingenuous.

MAIN ARTERIES.

WE are glad to notice that Mr. Rebsch, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, is desirous of justifying the employment of the adjectival quantity in the style and title of the Board over which it is his misfortune to preside. He wishes the main arteries of the various schemes to be main arteries in something more than name and that they shall be constructed eighty feet in width. The Chairman, in a minute on the subject of the road from Queen's road to Carnac bridge, said that experience had shown that the width of roads was always considered insufficient by succeeding generations, and that they should not simply adhere to what might be a sufficient width for the present. Experience should also have taught Mr. Rebsch that when he wants an eighty-feet road he should ask for 120. Other members in long minutes expressed the opinion that roads sixty feet wide would be sufficient and Mr. Rebsch found himself outvoted. Mr. Rebsch was in a minority, but minorities are usually in the right. We were surprised to find Mr. Wacha object to the scheme on the ground that it would benefit posterity more than the present generation, when he knows full well that such is the object and only hope of the Trust. When posterity shall read his remarks it will overthrow the statue his present friends will one day erect to him.

WHERE WILL IT END?

MR. SETALVAD, in a letter which appeared in our columns yesterday, draws attention to an incident at Monday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation. Mr. Baptista brought forward a motion—no matter what—which the chairman moved out of order. The decision of the Chairman on such a point is final and the members are bound to bow to his decision whether they approve it or not. On an important point it is open to dissatisfied members to move a resolution at a subsequent meeting which shall admit of discussion. But there are apparently members who have but hazy ideas as to the dignity which should mark the deliberations of a public body and we find an experienced man like Mr. Choonilal H. Setalvad, gravely suggesting that the chairman should have left the chair while the Corporation discussed his conduct, another chairman being elected in the meantime. If that gentleman's ruling did not please the Board we presume he too would be dethroned and possibly until every member present had in turn presided there would simply be no end to the bickerings and vapourings of the members of the Corporation, who under existing conditions waste more time perhaps than any similar body known to civilisation.

WE have authority for stating that Mr. T. J. Strangman, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-law, will act as Chief Presidency Magistrate during the absence of Mr. Sanders-Slater on sick leave. The selection is one which will be widely approved.

HIS HIGHNESS BHAVSINHJI, Maharaja of Bhownaggar has sent a cheque for Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) to the Bombay Victoria Memorial Fund as his contribution.

REPORTS from Ahmednagar show that the Boers there continue in good health.

THE road through the Kohat Pass has been finished, and is now being freely used by native travellers. The cart traffic is already developing upon it.

IN the Allahabad High Court on Monday, before Mr. Justice Aikman and a jury, Bertram Eugene Hoff, the European emigration agent at Cawnpore, and two natives who were employed at the depot, were charged with robbing and wrongfully detaining a Marwari woman, whom one of the accused is alleged to have kidnapped.

MR. SAVAGE LANDOR AGAIN IN EVIDENCE.

IN two large, handsomely bound, and freely-illustrated volumes, Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor writes of "China and the Allies," as a "Standard" reviewer tells us, with the originality of view and picturesqueness of narration which distinguished his former works of Eastern travel and adventure. As an eye-witness of the scenes on the march to Pekin for the relief of the Legations he may be accepted as a competent witness upon events as they presented themselves to the non-official mind. His book, however, is by no means confined to what he saw; and we may be permitted to say that the incidents of the march have been more tersely and vividly described in the various official Papers issued during the past nine months. Mr. Landor merely uses personal experiences to give colour to a comprehensive account, including a full narrative of the Siege—in which he did not participate, and of which better descriptions have been written by persons who shared its perils—of the Boxer risings, of the Paoting-fu massacre, of the Diplomatic negotiations, and various excursions into the history of China. It will, therefore, be seen that the volumes cover a very wide ground, much of which is outside the limit of the author's direct knowledge, and some of which has been covered by previous writers, such as Sir Claude MacDonald, the Rev. Mr. Allen, Miss Jessie Ransome, and Mr. Meyrick Hewlett. What Mr. Landor gleaned when he entered with the relieving force was unimportant, while his account of the Diplomatic negociations prior to the relief is redundant. That has been done by other writers with greater thoroughness than Mr. Landor has attempted. This would be less important if the author presented us with any profound or original thinking on the subject of "China and the Allies." But although he has made a massive book, such as the expert reader will know how to skip, it must be conceded that he has done his work skilfully and attractively, if with a frank egotism which occasionally raises a smile. For example, General Barrow, for reasons which seemed good to him, declined to allow Mr. Landor and other correspondents to share in the historic march through the Forbidden City; but Mr. Landor found a friend in the Russian General:—

"Being of a somewhat independent disposition, I never beg for favours. I happened to pay a friendly call on the Russian General Linievitch, when I was asked whether I should attend the procession the following morning, I answered that the General of my own country would not allow me to see it. Much astonishment was expressed by the Russians present and, to use their words, it seemed beyond their conception that I, who had single-handed tried to do in Thibet what the allied nations were now going to do in China, should be prevented by my own countrymen from attending the ceremony. An invitation was thereupon given me to ride into the Palace by the side of General Linievitch, who, being the senior General, would be the first foreigner to enter the forbidden ground."

The phrase—"I, who had single-handed tried to do in Thibet what the Allied Nations were now going to do in China"—is a delightful instance of the personal note. Mr. Landor rode past each contingent of the International force with General Linievitch, and tells "A certain childish delight when I passed the British General, who stood at 'attention,' and on his feet, while I was mounted on a fine Chinese pony." It should be noted that Mr. Landor gives a view of the nature and origin of the Boxer movement which has certainly not been brought out by official writers. It was, he thinks, a religious rather than a political movement having for its particular objects the promotion of Buddhism and the subversion of Roman Catholicism. The Roman Catholics were singled out because they had managed to make themselves very unpopular, for reasons which Mr. Landor explains. We may remark, in passing, that Mr. Brooks, Mr. Norman, and Mr. Robinson, not to mention many others who were slain, were not Roman Catholics; but we have no space for argument on the subject, and Mr. Landor shall speak for himself:—

"Knowing what I do know of Buddhist monks and their exclusiveness, their violent hatred for all and everything foreign—of which we have an instance in the Thibetan Lamas in their purely Buddhist country, the only land that has succeeded to this day in remaining forbidden to all strangers—I maintain that, no matter what other theories are brought forward regarding the present trouble in China, it cannot be better defined than as a fanatical Buddhist movement, mixed to a certain extent with Shamanism."

"The grasping dealings of European nations" no doubt contributed to bring on a crisis which might otherwise have been delayed indefinitely, but the original cause, in Mr. Landor's view, is as he states above. In support of it he cites, among many other matters, the riots in Manchuria, where Russia had to deal with hordes of Buddhist fanatics. Probably those parts of the book which tell of the sufferings of the missionaries will be the most widely read. Some of his pages are crowded with horrors. Whether the revolting cruelties practised on the captured missionaries should have been described in a work for general circulation is a question of judgment and good taste on which opinions will differ. We shall quote none of these passages. Mr. Landor will doubtless plead that the barbarities he writes of should be known, and that his methods are justified by his object—that of dissuading women, many of whom can have no conception of the unspeakable risks they incur, from undertaking missionary work in the interior of China. On this subject he speaks out boldly:—

"As for women the wives of missionaries might be allowed to accompany their husbands, but I maintain that it is criminal to send young women into the interior, where they can do little good, and are absolutely helpless in case of danger. There can be no doubt that there has been danger, and for many years to come there will be far inland from the coast. In the neighbourhood of foreign Treaty ports the question is less important; some kind of pastime must presumably be provided for ladies bent on Christianising, and here protection can always be afforded them. Shocking outrages such as have occurred in the Boxer trouble would be prevented or greatly minimised; huge sums of money, now absolutely wasted, could be spared to do good at home where it is more needed than in China, and much unnecessary friction could be prevented, making the relations of heathens and 'foreign devils' infinitely pleasanter."

Upon the average missionary, Mr. Landor looks with a critical eye:—

"It almost made one's heart bleed to see the number of overgrown, round-backed, anæmic, long-toothed, weak-chinned men and women masquerading in Chinese clothes up and down the Bund (in Shanghai), with swarms of children round them, in perambulators, on bicycles, on wasted horses, or carried in arms—usually by a meek-looking male parent. The majority of British and American missionaries of the stronger sex seem to possess fair or red hair, which they match more or less accurately by a long fat pigtail of a bright golden or glowing auburn tinge, according to circumstances, which hangs (from a seam in the cap, instead of from the scalp, as it should do according to the laws of Nature) down the back to the heels over their silk disguise. This fancy-dress costume is now very largely adopted by British and American missionaries, for we are told that, in assimilating themselves to the natives (to whom nothing could be more unlike), the missionaries gain much influence over the latter. Personally, I have noticed only undisguised merriment among the Chinese as the disguised foreigners went by. The missionary women in Chinese clothes, fortunately, look less ridiculous than their men, probably because they are generally smaller; yet it seems incomprehensible that, in going to a country to convert people, they should themselves adopt customs and costumes which in other they condemn as barbarous."

There is a good deal about looting in various parts of the two volumes. We find many accounts of the fighting in and around Tient-sin and on the march that bring vividly home to the imagination the ghastly horrors of war with a people such as the Chinese, for Mr. Landor is not sparing in his use of either pen or camera; and some of his photographs are even more repellent than his narrative. He takes pains, however, to acquit the Russian soldiery of certain atrocities attributed to them, "though here we may recall to mind the positive evidence to the contrary, in one case, at least, of an eye-witness, Mr. George Lynch. Says Mr. Landor:—

"Many ridiculous stories have been spread in England and America of the Russian soldier. He is accused of having murdered women and children wholesale, after committing fearful acts of barbarity; and one hears it stated in all seriousness that hundreds of Chinese girls, of the best families, jumped into wells, or leapt, at his approach, from a convenient city wall, to escape dishonour. The wells, according to these statements, must have been filled with them! Newly-born children, who had no dishonour to escape, were more appropriately carried by the Russians stuck upon their bayonets on the march, and stories of this kind were repeated so often that simple people at home began to take them all for gospel."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

M. Delcasse informs the French Cabinet that the Ministers have definitely agreed on the indemnity question and the method of payment.

THE KING'S CIVIL LIST.

The Commons have passed the Civil List Bill.

THE FRENCH CENSUS.

The quinquennial census of France shows that the population continues to decrease.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The Empress of Russia has given birth to another daughter.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have arrived at Wellington, and have been received with unabated enthusiasm.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Sir J. A. Swettenham has been appointed Governor of Guiana and Mr. Lunthurm, (? Mitchell) late Government Agent in Guiana has been appointed Colonial Secretary of Ceylon.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes :—

Sinope	1
Brissac	2
Scintillant	3

FRANCE AND THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The French Cabinet has decided to take no further action in the direction of abolishing the Sugar Bounties.

THE SUGAR TAX IN ENGLAND.

The Commons last night rejected the motion to limit the operation of the sugar tax to one year.

FRENCH RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

The French Cabinet has approved the Convention between M. Paul Doumer and several Paris banks to build railways in Indo-China including 290 miles from Laokai to Yunnensen.

THE CRETAN QUESTION REVIVED.

The "Times" in a despatch from Canea states that four Powers have delivered an identic declaration to Prince George intimating their firm resolve to maintain the status quo in Crete.

THE MACGREGOR MEMORIAL MEDALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

The United Service MacGregor Memorial Silver Medals for 1901 have been awarded to Major Burton, 17th Bengal Lancers, and Colour Havildar Sunder Singh, 21st Madras Infantry, the latter receiving the usual gratuity.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major C. R. Hoskyn, Auditor, Bombay-Baroda Railway, is permitted to retire.

The 38 officers recently gazetted to the Unattached List for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps are not due to arrive in India until October and November and first undergo a course of instruction at the Musketry School, Hythe.

The money allowances hitherto paid to British and Native troops on the 24th May, are sanctioned for this year as a special case.

The special leave recently sanctioned to officers returning from China applies to those permanently belonging to corps on service. Those attached from other corps who count against number on leave from their own regiments do not participate in concession.

A further reduction is to be made in the hospitals with the China Force, consequent on the return of troops.

Major-General Sir Reginald Hart, Commanding Quetta District, avails himself of 90 days' privilege leave from about the 12th July.

The post of Inspector of Gymnasia in the Bengal and Punjab Command is now vacant, as Major McKerrell completed his five years' tenure last month. It is not likely to be filled, as a scheme is under consideration for having one Inspector for all India, with a staff officer in each Command, a very desirable reform.

In accordance with the mobilisation scheme as developed this year, the 3rd and 4th Divisions of the Indian Field Army will gradually be placed on a service footing. The India Office has now been requested to send out the necessary stores required for the four general hospitals pertaining to these Divisions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 18.

The B. I. S. N. [illegible] steamer Matiana left here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nankin (extra steamer) left Moji (Japan) for Singapore on the 15th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Brownuggar 3 16-32.

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4 ex
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	53 5-16
Bar Silver	27 3 8

LORD JUSTICE RIGBY'S retirement recalls many memories of that short Parliamentary episode in his life, when he acted as Solicitor-General to Mr. Gladstone's last Government. Sir John Rigby was certainly a very able lawyer, but he soon became one of the standing jokes of the House as a Parliamentarian. To call for "Rigby" in an interval of the debate was a jest of which the young Tories never tired. Both in manner and appearance he was quite un-Parliamentary. He dressed with studied nonchalance, and legend has it that he once drew out a briar pipe from his pocket along with his handkerchief. His manner of speaking was one of naive, brusque astonishment, expressed in a very loud, indignant voice. He once nearly caused the downfall of the Government by his precipitate opposition to an amendment moved by Sir Henry James. It was accepted by the Irish, and Mr. Gladstone's surrender of his Solicitor-General was one of the finest Parliamentary manœuvres he ever executed. It was surmised that Sir John Rigby never discovered that he had been thrown over.

THE TRAINING OF CAVALRY AND MOUNTED INFANTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

The subject for the United Service Institution Gold Medal Essay for the ensuing year is "The Training and Equipment of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry in India and their respective roles in war."

FALL IN PLAGUE FIGURES.

Two months ago over one thousand plague deaths were occurring weekly in Bengal, while last week only 42 deaths from this disease occurred there. The Bombay Presidency this week reports a small rise from 402 to 440 deaths and Punjab from 146 to 176. Plague continues to decrease. The total number of deaths for the whole of India in the past seven days was 847 against 319 in the corresponding week last year.

THE DEATH OF A SYCE.

GUNNER DALY DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 19.

Colonel Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, delivered judgment in Gunner Daly's case. He acquitted Daly, who was charged with having caused the death of syce Jaipal. He remarked that he did not consider a belated statement, which is, on the face of it, improbable, should carry much weight. The evidence of eye witnesses of the incident appears to be worthless as incriminating accused as a person who, by doing a rash act caused Jaipal's death, and the only other evidence was given by Sergeants Watts and Prangley that accused made to them the admission that "I pulled deceased off the gun." The magistrate said he entirely believed their statements so far as they thought they had heard the accused make this statement, but it contradicted facts sworn to by all the other witnesses—that the deceased was not pulled off the gun, but was thrown over it. He did not consider that what two persons on horseback thought they heard a man on foot say while a field battery was trotting by them, with its concomitant noise and dust, could be seriously considered in a criminal case as an admission. He did not enough prove the facts to justify charging accused under section 304 A, or under any other sections, with being in any way instrumental in causing the death of Jaipal, which appears to have been brought about by accidental circumstances.

The Magistrate accordingly ordered him to be discharged under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code and remarked that he would bring to notice the delay which has occurred in placing the accused on his trial. Jaipal's death occurred on the 12th March and the accused was immediately placed under close military arrest, which means confinement to the regimental or battery guard room. The battery arrived at Kirkee on the 23th March but the order for the accused's trial was not received until the 10th May. From the proceedings it was found impossible to fix the first hearing until the 10th June and thereafter a week's adjournment was necessary, accused meanwhile remaining in close arrest. It appears most irregular that European British subjects, even though only a Private Soldier in His Majesty's army should be deprived of his liberty without trial for over 100 days in very trying and hot weather, whilst various departments were corresponding concerning his disposal.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 8th instant, there was moderate to light rain in parts of Broach, Sholapur, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, and in the Native States of the Deccan and Karnatak. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in all districts except Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Sholapur and Khandesh, where they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	231,703	237,079
Dependants...	39,718	41,060
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	85,268	91,788

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in Bijapur by 1,537, in Dharwar by 871 and in Nasik by 415; while in other districts they have increased as follows:—Sholapur, 3,170, Poona, 1,715; Belgaum, 1,184; Ahmedabad, 848; Ahmednagar, 784; Khandesh, 724; Panch Mahals; 513; Kaira, 296; Satara, 241; Broach, 91. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except the Panch Mahals, Belgaum, Broach and Kaira, which show decreases of 303, 199, 148 and 93, respectively. The Shedbal-Athni Road and the Athni-Honvad Road in Belgaum were opened as relief works during the week. Eleven small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Ahmedabad and two in the Panch Mahals. One poor-house was opened in Nasik and one at Hiregulbal in the Bagalkote Taluka of the Bijapur District.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 2,39,000 for takavi advances in Gujarat districts; Rs. 33,000 for small works in Ahmedabad; and Rs. 3,000 for gratuitous village relief in Belgaum.

The following Government circular on the subject of disposal of forfeited occupancies is published for general information:—"It has been brought to the notice of Government that in one district the Collector issued an order that all land for which assessment had not been paid up to date was to be forfeited. The attention of all Collectors should be drawn to the letter to the Commissioner, N. D., dated 9th May 1901, and they should be informed that it is the wish of Government that further forfeitures should not take place until the Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code has become law. The arrears of assessment on land which has already been formally and legally forfeited should not be accepted unless the Collector sees special reason for restoring it at once. Such land as well as land relinquished will remain available to be given out without right of transfer when the Bill becomes law. But as regards land the collection of the assessment of which has been suspended it is not open to the Collector to refuse to receive the arrears from any person interested in the continuance of the occupancy (Section 80 Land Revenue Code), and Government desire that scrupulous care should be taken not to deprive any one of his interest without giving him full opportunity of retaining it. For the present it is necessary only to receive such assessment as may be offered. But when the Bill becomes law, forfeiture should be ordered only after due notice has been given that the order suspending the collection will cease to be in operation, so that the right of nobody may be extinguished without his having full liberty to maintain it. At the same time every effort should be made to explain to cultivating occupants that the result of forfeiture will be that the land will be re-granted to them without unrestricted right of alienation and without liability for arrears of assessment. Collectors have, however, full authority to abstain from forfeiture and continue on the ordinary tenure any lands which occupants wish to retain, and which it is considered desirable to continue, on that tenure with liability for the payment of arrears of assessment. In cases in which remissions have already been announced the land must of course be continued on the ordinary tenure, but cases in which remissions were held to be desirable are probably for the most part those in which a restriction of the right of transfer is specially needed, and accordingly as desired in Government telegram No. 409, dated 24th May 1901, further ordinary remissions should not be granted and after the Bill is passed re-grants of the special tenure without liability for arrears will take their place."

THE JUNE MAGAZINE'S.

BLACKWOOD is quite up to Maga's level. Neil Munro continues his very promising tale. The Indian Borderland supplies the subject for an interesting article by one who knew it from 1868 to 1886, and who "began as a petty despot, and ended as a slave of the pen on an office-stool, distracted by the impossibility of satisfying a multitude of masters." The last paragraph of this discriminating writer on the creation of a new frontier province is worth reading and pondering well for he seems to have grasped both the advantages and the perils of such a departure. "Charity" by "Linesman" is another of that expert's clever articles and is a good presentation of the engagement at Vaal Krantz. "Vaal Krantz" he says "was pure Charity. It never could have succeeded; men say it was never meant to succeed, being but a stopgap or semi-brave interpolated by the biz, plodding, puzzled player, all astray amidst the intricacy of the tremendous music he was called upon to perform, yet unwilling to be altogether silent," and then follows a close description of the long drawn out fight of Vaal Krantz. "Minds and Noses" is a delightful chance for the readers, who believe one can be judged through the other. The nose has not only an influence, good or bad, upon the face bearing it, but its formation is held by Louis Robinson to have very often an influence upon the success or failure in life of its possessor. It certainly seems a tenable belief. "A Night's Adventure on the Pearl River" is a vivid description of a Saturday to Monday trip of four jolly bachelors from Shameen. "Between the Lines" is a good story, and students of Shakespeare will read about the dramatist and the Earl of Pembroke with interest. "An Erstwhile Owner of the Land" is a pathetic picture of a change of lairds in a Highland district.

THE CORNHILL opens with "Melancholia" a sonnet by William Watson, which fortunately does not give the key-note to the rest of the contents. Mrs. Ritchie has a fifth instalment of her pleasant "Blackstick Papers." A pretty story by Frances Hodgson Burnett, "The Making of a Marchioness," begins in this and also in the CENTURY Magazine. A sixth paper on "The Great Mutiny" describes Sir Henry Lawrence and the doings at Lucknow. "A Child of the Eighteenth Century" is an amusing study in contrast with the child of the twentieth. To think that she was certainly the ancestress of some present day young people is incomprehensible. G. Colmore tells his readers how to exist on £300 a year in London. There are other interesting literary articles and two stories.

MACMILLAN goes on its June way with a fair load of pages pleasant to read. A paper on "Australian Federation" gives a clear resume of the question. A Hospital sketch presents some of the Outpatients and their views of medical treatment. "His First Engagement" is a pathetic story of the adventure of a twelve-year old boy in India. H. C. Minchin has a study of Shakespare; there is an excellent criticism of "The Column" a novel, and a tracing back of "English Surnames" that will please philologists. These with a story and three other papers make a fairly full number.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW (which, by the way, in the rapid fading in a few days of its blue cover, suggests the use of synthetic indigo), after two editorials on "The Pyramid of Studies" and "On the Line" gives a stirring article by Sir John Colomb on "The War Office, the Admiralty, and the Coaling Stations," which shows that the Admiral's hand has not lost its cunning. "The Policy of the Powers in China" is discussed intelligently by H. C. Thomson, and the Volunteers come in for appreciation and a little criticism by Basil Williams. Roger Fry contributes a charming Art disquisition on "Florentine Painting." The President of Magdalen College discourses on Gray and Dante. Anthony Hope is still carrying on "Tristram of Blent." We are told a good deal about "Nigeria and its Trade" by Harold Biadloss. Miss Mary Cholmondeley has an amusing paper on "An Art in its Infancy," advertisement, to wit. A fine article on long bygone history by J. Horace Round, "Companions of the Conqueror" reminds us of many old friends and presents them in new situations.

THE CENTURY is entitled the College number, and has three articles devoted to college subjects, one short story of an Athlete, another by the winner of the CENTURY's college prize for Fiction in 1899, and the prize essay in the CENTURY's college competition for 1900. For humbler readers there is an article on Seal by Waldon Fawcett who carries our knowledge of the conversion of iron almost to its extreme point, a third paper on "Daniel Webster," a dog story, the first instalment of an explanation of "The Venezuelan Boundary Controversy," a division of the serial "Dri and I" by Irving Bacheller a new story by Frances Hodgson Burnett, and another by Margaret C. Graham crowd its pages. The illustrations are as numerous and as good as usual.

ST. NICHOLAS begins with "The Return of the Prodigal Imp" a delightful little sketch, and is followed by lively verses, and no less than four other stories besides the serial, and a sixth article of the series "Careers of Danger and Daring." "Queer Steeds" are no other than the sea-horse and the ostrich as means of progression for human beings. A rather learned paper deals with "Words and their History." The "Nature and Science" section visits the woods this month and describes many interesting phenomena of birds, insects and plants.

SANDOW'S MAGAZINE contains a portrait of Mrs. Sandow who seems as perfect a type of beauty as her husband is of strength. "The Potters Thumb" draws attention to the oriental theory that the slight flaw with which many human beings come into the world need not be submitted to as fatal, it can be reduced to nothing by sensible hygienic treatment. Physical exercise and wise living Sandow contends will do much to fill in the flaws and make the body all it was meant to be. A study of the "Metropolitan Cricket Grounds" illustrated with pictures of Lord's, the Oval and Leyton, is full of information. Of course the contents include a story. "The Treasure of Bragos Cay." R. E. Pengelly discourses on "The Physical Training and Recreation of the Spartans, with drawings of many of the Elgin marbles. The second paper on "How to Learn to Swim" is splendid practical teaching. An account of some of the contests at Aldershot in March gives pictures of most of the winners. "Physical Culture in France" shows the progress made in that country and how fast the Paris school is going ahead. "Sandow's Magazine" well fills a distinct want.

TRAVEL offers many interesting items to its readers this month. A prize article by J. N. Barran "Some Byways in Greece" illustrated, suggests delightful tours in that classic land. Dr. Lunn describes Bushey Hall in his series of "Hydropathic Establishments of Great Britain." It seems a happy place with every luxury down to and including Golf Links in its grounds. A pleasant paper on "Garmisch as a Mountaineering Centre" makes one long to be amongst its everlasting hills. C. Edwards describes "A Hard day with a Cycle" mostly in the Tarn Valley and the heights beside it. It ended by a mule, which was drawing a cart load of people, shying from the cyclist over the side of the road down a nideous precipice. No one was killed though some were hurt, and the goods largely damaged. Many will read "A Summer's Day in Oxford" with pleasure.

In the INDIAN MAGAZINE Mrs. MacClelland contributes the first part of "Old Scenes Revisited" an account of a journey to India last year. She writes enthusiastically of her pleasure in seeing again old friends and old haunts, and intelligently points to the progress made in many ways during the forty years she has known India. Few people have the luck to be able to return to India after so many years already spent there, and fewer still are able to enjoy as well as Mrs. MacClelland does all the experiences of so long and varied a journey. The chief points of the Gaikwar's address to the Medical Students at the Grant Medical College are reproduced.

WHEN a manuscript has travelled to and from a certain number of offices, it begins (says the "Literary World") to tell its own tale—the tale of "declined with thanks." An American lady novelist, Miss Frances Weston Carruth, the author of "The Way of Belinda," has been confessing that she did not allow her rejected M.S.S. to tell this sad story. Each time they appeared on the editor's table they looked as though they had never been on a journey before. They had been under a hot flat iron!

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday in the Corporation Hall, Mr. T. W. Cuffe in the chair. There were also present Messrs. James Macdonald, H. G. Gell, G. Lund, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. K. N. Wadia, Fazulbhoy Vishram, Haji Yoosaf Haji Ismael, S. D. Khote, Drs. Ismael Jan Mahomed and K. E. Dadachanji.

DR. CAYLEY'S REPORT ON WATER SUPPLY.

A memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding for information a report by Dr. Cayley on the Bombay water supply for May last was considered by the Committee.

Dr. Dadachanji said that even the Tulsi water was not potable. Besides there being a large amount of deleterious matter in the water, an offensive smell also emanated from it. The speaker did not think that the construction of more filter beds at a cost of two or three lakhs of rupees would remove the complaints about water.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that the question of filter-beds would be brought up in a short time before the Committee.

Mr. Khote hoped that as the rains had now set in the public would obtain water of better quality than was supplied at present.

Dr. Dadachanji observed that as many as ninety thousand people had been supplied with Tulsi water, and at looking to the impurity of this water it might be said that these men were slowly poisoned with the water, which also gave rise to various epidemics amongst them.

Sir Bhalchandra expressed his satisfaction at hearing that the Commissioner intended to bring the question of filter-beds before the Committee at the earliest opportunity. The speaker wished that the Commissioner should also submit to them another scheme for having a main directly from Chinchpogly to Malabar Hill, so that they might be able to bring Tansa water direct to the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed remarked that it was stated in the report that in addition to low forms of living vegetable growth, the Tulsi water also contained a few varieties of small microscopic worms. It might be that Tulsi water was contaminated with sewage matter, which it was necessary to ascertain from Dr. Cayley. He proposed that the report be recorded, and that the Commissioner be requested to ascertain from Dr. Cayley if the presence of algae microscopic worms, etc., was due to any sewage contamination.

Sir Bhalchandra seconded this.

Mr. Macdonald enquired how it was that the sample of boiled water submitted by Dr. Ismail the other day contained living microbes? It was always understood that water when boiled was purified to a great extent.

Dr. Ismail said that the specimen referred to by Mr. Macdonald had nothing whatever to do with the present case.

The proposition was then agreed to.

LAND MANAGER TO THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that the post of Land Manager to the City Improvement Trust Board has been offered to Mr. Maneckji S. Bhurucha, Assistant Engineer of the Municipality, subject to the approval of the Municipal Commissioner. The salary of the new post is Rs. 750 per mensem, while Mr. Bharucha now draws a salary Rs. 550 per mensem.

Mr. Bharucha has requested that he may be allowed to continue to contribute to the Municipal Pension Fund and to retain a lien on his present appointment in the Municipality during the time he may serve under the said Trustees, counting the period of such service as pensionable service in the Municipality.

But this could not be complied with as the rules now stand. As, however, he has put in twenty years continuous service in the Municipality, and has rendered excellent service during that period, and in consideration of the close relations between the Municipality and the City Improvement Trust, it appears that the Trustees' request to give them the benefit of Mr. Bharucha's services should be complied with, and that Mr. Bharucha's request to allow him to contribute towards the Municipal Pension Fund, so that the period of his services in the Trust may be counted as Municipal service, is reasonable, and may be complied with by the Standing Committee and the Corporation either as a special case or by amending the present Pension Rules.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation.

ALGÆ IN TANSA WATER.

The following letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer was brought forward for consideration:—"I have the honour to report, for the information of the Corporation, that I have just returned from a visit of inspection at Tansa lake, where I found that Algæ, which used to be present in the water in large quantities at this time of year, was almost entirely absent. This I attribute to my having taken advantage of the low level of the lake last year, to cut down large numbers of the old trees which were allowed to remain in the lake at the time of construction. Their removal has not only deprived the Algoid growths of a great part of their food, but has permitted the prevailing wind, which blows from the dam, to drive them away from the outlet."

The Divisional Health Officer in a letter said:—"When reporting upon this lake about 18 months ago I recommended that the trees which projected from the surface of the lake should as far as possible be removed, as they acted as centres for the growth of Algæ and other forms of vegetable growths. This has apparently been done, and certainly during the last few months there has been a considerable reduction in the amount of vegetable growth such as Algæ, Protococci; etc., in the water. These forms of minute vegetable growths used to collect round the trees on the surface of the water, and being protected from the winds they used to multiply and spread all over the lake. Any growths that may form now are driven by the prevailing winds on to the banks. The quality of the Tansa water this year has been very good, and the removal of the trees has evidently had a good effect."

The letters were recorded.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

TRADE PROSPECTS IN NORTH CHINA.

IN their piece goods report, dated 18th May, Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., of Shanghai, say:—

It cannot be said that our market shows any improvement, importers unanimously proclaiming it as dull as ever they have seen it. This is certainly warranted, for the amount of business reported from first hands is very small for the time of the year, but no doubt many of the dealers are able to satisfy the requirements of the trade from the goods they still hold. It is, therefore, more with regard to forward business that the statement needs be taken, and seeing the unexpected course of the home markets, it is impossible to help admiring the perspicacity the natives almost always show. Until the large buying of American goods commenced a few weeks ago they have successfully resisted all the blandishments of the Importer, and have fairly well managed to clear the bulk of their holdings of comparatively dearly bought goods without unnecessarily burdening themselves with fresh purchases to cover their sales, the policy that many Importers would have liked them to pursue. The market though quiet is fairly steady, and with a little judicious handling, holders should be able to get rid of their stocks without very serious loss before the cheaper bought goods are able to arrive, but from present appearance a lower range of prices in the Autumn is assured. A revival of the trade in the North, of which there seems to be some prospect, would be of great assistance now. It is reported that the country around Peking and Tientsin has had an ample rainfall lately, which was the one thing most needed to resuscitate the trade, and already orders for goods are coming in, though it will take some little time before the full effect of the improvement is felt. From Newchwang the news is distinctly better and shipments are being made on a freer scale, a fair proportion going through Port Arthur. The extraordinary action of Russia in stopping the trade with Vladivostock is altogether inexplicable. Both Foreigners and Natives are quite at a loss to understand the reason, but the effect on trade is a foretaste of what may be expected, if she ever obtains the sway over Manchuria. As an illustration, it is only necessary to quote one instance, a Firm here that has been accustomed to sell, say 2,500 bales of a certain class of Manchester goods for shipment to that Port during the first half of every year, has so far only sold 60 bales this year, which is quite sufficient refutation of the contention made recently that Russia's occupation of the country would improve the trade! It will be seen that some shipments have been made lately to that Port, but they were largely under Government orders for the military authorities and "every bale was distinctly so marked."

THE CHARGE AGAINST SEAMEN.

TWO ACCUSED SENT TO PRISON.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Captain R. Chandler of the s. s. Vauxhall charged William Watson the second officer and nine European seamen of the steamship with refusing to proceed to sea in that vessel. Mr. Noble, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Dadysett, Barrister-at-law, appeared for all the accused.

Mr. F. M. Barwick, Port Officer, Bombay, and Detaining Officer appointed under the Indian Merchandise Shipping Act, deposed that it was his duty to detain vessels, which were unsafe from proceeding to sea. Last Saturday he received a report from the dock-master. In pursuance of that report the witness instructed the Government Surveyor to survey the vessel. The latter held a survey on Sunday last, and made a verbal report to the witness. It was to the effect that the vessel was not unsafe and that it was not necessary to detain her from proceeding to sea. The Government surveyor further reported that from personal enquiries on board the ship he was satisfied that water from about 20 to 30 tons from the donkey boilers and about 10 to 15 tons from the bilges had been pumped out. The witness himself went to inspect the vessel on Monday afternoon last at four o'clock, and found that she was not overloaded. He saw that the summer line mark was not immersed. In his opinion the vessel was seaworthy. The displacement of about 50 tons of the water from the ship would raise her about an inch. The witness would not take the responsibility to detain a ship for half an inch.

Mr. Noble: Were the accused justified in refusing to go to sea?—They should have come to me and I would have put them straight.

In cross-examination by Mr. Dadysett the witness said that the accused had absolutely no right to refuse to proceed to sea on the ground that in the dock they heard the dock-master say that the ship was overloaded, and that the Indian summer line was nearly awash at the time when he saw it. The difference between the Indian summer mark and the summer load line was nearly four inches and a half. At this stage his Worship observed that they had now the opinion of the most responsible officer of Government in Bombay and suggested to Mr. Dadysett to narrow down the case to save time.

In further cross-examination the witness said that when he examined the vessel on Monday he found the summer load line to be on a level with the surface of the water. An unsafe ship referred to overloading and an unseaworthy ship related to the condition of the ship. The seamen possess the right of satisfying themselves that the vessel in which they sail is safe and so has anybody else. There would be no objection to emptying out boiler water in the dock, but every objection to emptying out the bilge water.

Mr. Noble said that he believed the Court would now be satisfied with the evidence he had produced.

The magistrate recalled Mr. Charles Fredrick Laslett, Chief Engineer Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, who further deposed that on Monday last at 4 p. m., he again examined the s.s. Vauxhall. The water was smoother at the time than before. He then formed the opinion that the vessel was not overloaded. He examined the summer line and found it was not immersed, in his opinion the vessel was safe.

In cross-examination the witness said that he saw the summer line clear and distinct about two or three dozen times. Witness admitted that it would be more satisfactory to survey a ship in the dock than in the stream.

Mr. Dadysett here intimated to the Court that the accused were now willing to go aboard.

Mr. Noble said that the Captain was willing to take back all the accused, except the accused William Watson, the second mate, and the donkeyman, Frede, who were the ringleaders of the trouble.

The magistrate in giving judgment said that he was perfectly satisfied that the vessel was not overloaded. The accused were charged under section 83 of Act I of 1859 with wilful disobedience of lawful commands and combining with one another to impede the navigation of the steamer Vauxhall. All the accused when asked by the Court for refusing to proceed to sea said that the vessel was unseaworthy and unsafe, owing to its being overladen. From their statement it appeared that the vessel was 2 1-2 inches below the summer mark in the dock. The question the Court had to decide was whether the accused were justified for the reasons stated by them in refusing to proceed to sea. In order to decide the question it was found necessary to take some evidence about the position of the summer mark and to find out whether the vessel was overladen. From the evidence recorded before the Court there was no doubt whatever that the vessel was quite safe and that it was not overladen. The evidence of Mr. Laslett, the Government Surveyor, did away with any doubt as to the safety of the vessel. He had made an examination of the vessel on two occasions, once on Sunday and the other on Monday afternoon last. He had given his opinion most distinctly that the vessel was not overladen, and that the summer mark was not immersed. Mr. Laslett was a responsible officer of the Government, and when a man of his position and responsibility undertook not to advise the detention of the ship, his Worship was not prepared to find from the other evidence recorded before him that he (Mr. Laslett) was wrong in his opinion. The evidence of Mr. Barwick, the Port Officer, also did away with any doubt as to the safety of the vessel. This Officer was responsible to the Government for allowing unsafe vessels to proceed to sea. When an officer of his position had satisfied himself after due inquiries and inspection that the vessel was safe and quite fit to proceed to sea, his Worship did not think that he would be justified in finding that Mr. Barwick was wrong in his opinion, and that Mr. Laslett's inspection was worthless. The evidence of Mr. Piper about the Indian summer mark being found awash by him in the dock was capable of being explained away by many circumstances, which his Worship did not consider were necessary to record for the purpose of this inquiry. Taking the whole of the evidence into consideration his Worship was quite satisfied that the vessel was safe and was not overladen, and that the accused were not justified in refusing to proceed to sea. The Captain had tried to assure the accused that the vessel was safe.

When they were not satisfied with this assurance the better course for them was to go to the Port Officer, Mr. Barwick, who would have put them straight, and the Captain would not have been placed in the awkward position in which he now found himself. The first seven accused were ordered to be conveyed on board the s. s. Vauxhall, while the accused Watson and Frede were sentenced to one week's simple imprisonment.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT ON THE S. S. SAFARI.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. D'Souza, pleader, appeared on behalf of his client, Rozario de Lima, second cook on board the steamer Safari, a German boat, and filed the following information:—The complainant knows one Antonio Pacheco, who is a mess room boy on the said steamer, which arrived in Bombay, on the 17th instant, from Zanzibar, via Goa. On the day before the steamer reached Goa the said Pacheco was severely assaulted by the Chief Officer, was then put in irons, and confined and thus brought to Bombay. When the ship arrived in Bombay, he was handed over to the Police. But the Police reconveyed him to the steamer and he was again put in irons, and kept in confinement. He has informed the complainant of his desire to see a magistrate but is prevented from doing so. The complainant prayed that a search warrant should be issued on the production of the said Antonio before this Court.

The magistrate issued a search warrant, in consequence of which the said Antonio was brought in Court. He lodged an information this morning before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, charging the Chief Officer and the Second Officer of the vessel with voluntarily causing him hurt and with wrongful confinement.

The magistrate ordered that summonses be issued against the said officers, and that the complainant be bound over in the sum of Rs. 200 to appear in the Court to prosecute the defendants.

THE ALEXANDRA SCHOOL.

THE Report of the "Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution" for the year 1900-1901 has been issued. As we noticed the Report at the time of the annual exhibition and distribution of prizes, there is nothing to add, except that the finances of the school seem to be in a fairly prosperous condition and are well managed. After the accounts of income and expenditure come the pupil's names and their work tabulated according to standards. At a glance the pupils or their parents can see how nearly they approach the maximum marks in each subject. One great omission we notice and should like to see remedied. The names of the teaching staff should be given, as they are in all schools of any dimension at home. The information is of sufficient interest to be added. The Lady Superintendent's name should head the list. The number of pupils at the end of the school year, 148, shows that the Institution has a fairly steady average attendance. Any school that adds to the sum total of female education is worthy of support. The Alexandra Institution has worked steadily through many years to teach the ordinary subjects considered indispensable for the instruction of young girls.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE NEW ACADEMICIANS.

THE MALAGASY QUEEN.

PARIS TO BORDEAUX AUTOMOBILE RACE.

PARIS, MAY 31.

TO-DAY'S election at the Institute has been fruitful in Academic intrigues. The candidates represented distinct and rather divergent features of French literature. The most eminent is undoubtedly the venerable Marquis de Vogue, elected for the fauteuil of the late Duc de Broglie. He is the cousin of Count Melchior de Vogue, who was already an Academician. The new "immortal" was formerly French Ambassador at Constantinople and Vienna, but retired from diplomacy five-and-twenty years ago to devote himself to literature. Amongst the other candidates were M. Stephen Liegeard, a poet and attractive writer of the fugitive order, M. Frederic Masson, the studious and erudite compiler of Napoleonic annals, and M. Edmond Rostand, the brilliant playwright, whose career has literally flashed out in "La Princesse Lointaine," followed by "Cyrano de Bergerac" and that glorious poem "L'Aiglon." The contest under the cupola of Mazarin was therefore exceptionally interesting. All the "immortals" were present with the exception of MM. Sully Prudhomme, Paul Bourget, Albert Sorel (indisposed) and Pierre Loti (on active service in China). The election of the Marquis de Vogue met with no opposition but the struggle for succession to the seat of the late Vicomte Henri de Bornier was excessively keen a fact the more curious that the three candidates were ardent apostles of Bonapartism. There were six different scrutinies and whilst it was clear that M. Stephen Liegeard had not the remotest hope of success between M. Edmond Rostand and M. Frederic Masson it was a neck and neck race all through. In the first scrutiny M. Masson had thirteen votes and M. Rostand twelve. In the second M. Masson had fifteen votes, and M. Rostand fourteen; in the third M. Masson had fifteen votes and M. Rostand sixteen; in the fourth each candidate had fifteen votes; in the fifth M. Masson had fourteen votes and M. Rostand sixteen; and in the sixth scrutiny M. Rostand led the way with seventeen votes, while M. Masson had only fourteen. M. Paul Deschanel, being obliged to leave for the sitting of the Chamber, this meant the loss of a vote for M. Masson, and enabled M. Rostand to score the number necessary for a full majority.

Algeria will be the chief subject of debate in the Chamber to-day. Matters have been hurried forward by the resignation of M. Jonnart and the completion of M. Revoil's mission to the Sultan of Morocco. M. Waldeck-Rousseau will give the new Governor-General every sanction in trying to pacify the great colony. His attempt will, however, be fruitless if he consents to lessen the authority of M. Lutaud, the Prefect. M. Max Regis continues to write insulting letters of protest against the arrest of his assistant mayor, M. Lionne. M. Revoil goes to his task with the prestige of his official vigour at Tangier. He is especially competent to deal with Arab outbreaks. M. Edouard Drumont will, of course, take part in the debate. It is rumoured, however, that he has somewhat detached himself from the Max Regis crowd. The new form of antipathy to their capitalist brethren started by certain Jew writers takes the wind out of the sails of the "Libre Parole."

Ex-Queen Ranavalona, who arrived here to-night, will reside in some pretty apartments taken for her in the rue Paduet, near the Arc de Triomphe. The ex-Queen's bedroom is charmingly fitted up with light blue hangings, and the furniture all through is luxurious. M. Lemaire, specially deputed by M. Decrais, Minister of the Colonies, did the honours, and Ranavalona, whose features are not without a certain charm, appeared delighted. The interpreter Ranaivo was formerly a Malagasy medical student. He is now studying in Paris, and will return to Madagascar after he has taken his doctorate. He treats his ex-Royal mistress with deep reverence, minded of his early boyhood, when he saw her amid the splendour of the Howas Court. The ex-Queen's little niece, Marie Louise Rizafinandria, was baptised with great ceremony by the Bishop of La Reunion, at the special request of Ranavalona, who, however, remains a Protestant. The ex-Queen's travelling costume consists of an old gold dress, with a fawn-coloured alpaca cloak over it, and a black straw hat with feathers of the same colour. The ex-Queen's aunt is more gaudily attired. The Government is secretly anxious about Ranavalona's movements. She will only remain a month in Paris, the time being spent in shopping, with excursions to Versailles, Fontainebleau and Compiegne. A special police agent has been appointed to look after the guest's comfort and to guide her movements.

The police at Poitiers were informed the other day by an anonymous letter that Madame Monnier de Marconnay, an elderly and wealthy lady of that town, had kept her daughter a prisoner in her room for twenty-five years. A magistrate called at her house, and asked to see her daughter. The lady and her son refused admittance, whereupon the magistrate, who was accompanied by police, entered the house by force. The daughter, who is now fifty-two years of age, was found lying in an outhouse, with one window, which was closed by padded shutters, and locked. She was lying stark naked on an old-cloth laid over a bedstead, the state of filth of which cannot be described. The victim was but skin and bones, and the wonder was she survived her treatment. On the magistrate's appearance rats scuttled away, and the victim, in a state of terror, set up a low howl. Twenty-five years ago this woman fell in love with a young man, who failed to obtain the mother's acceptance, and subsequently went out of her mind.

The case has already divided the old cathedral town of Poitiers into contending factions. The reactionary party, of which M. Marcel de Monnier is a prominent member, are endeavouring to shield the latter. The Abbé de Mondion, hospital chaplain, has indignantly denounced

minutes being considerably over 39 miles an hour at speed greater than that of the Bordeaux, limited express of ten years ago. The speed is all the more astounding as the motor-cars were compelled to slacken while passing through towns although it may be suspected that this rule was a little disregarded.

The start was from the railway level crossing at Saint Cloud on the cyclists' road from Paris to Versailles. From two o'clock in the morning carriages and motor-cars of every description, with cyclists innumerable, formed a procession, all the way from Paris to Saint Cloud. Everybody interested in automobilism was anxious to see the competitors off. About three o'clock one of the carriages entered for the race narrowly missed destruction by fire. An inquisitive person who was unconnected with the race was examining the carriages out of curiosity. Suddenly he lit a match in order to get a better view of the machinery of one of them. The carrige caught fire, but the driver, with splendid presence of mind extinguished it himself, and the carriage was found to have escaped without damage. The incident aroused a great sensation. How much more sensational it would have been if people had known that the driver, M. Fournier, was going to be the winner of the race! Only three auto-mobilistes out of the 64 who started out for Bordeaux were competitors for the Gordon-Bennet Cup, viz., M. Charron (the winner of the 1900 cup) M. Levegh, and M. Girardot, and all three seem to have been unlucky on the way, no news having been received of M. M. Charron and Levegh up to the time of writing, and M. Girardot meeting with delays through punctured tyres. So the cup will not be awarded this year.

The cars, which were of different descriptions—heavy cars, light cars, and motor-cycles—started at intervals of two minutes, the first to leave being the three competitors for the Gordon-Bennet Cup. The first to start of the other competitors was Mr. S. F. Edge (England), at 4-15 a.m. His time-table was: Limours, 17 miles, at 5-5 a.m.; Chartres, 50 miles, at 5-42 a.m.; Tours, 137 1-2 miles, at 8-15 Starting again at 8-48, he reached Couhe Varac, 222 miles, at 12-4 noon after which we have so far no news of him. M. Fournier, like M. Charron, the winner in 1899 is a former cycling champion. The first motor-car race from Paris to Bordeaux, in 1895, was won by M. Levassor, the carriage builder, in 22 hours 25 minutes. M. Rene de Knyff, in 1898, reduced the time to 15 hours 15 minutes 31 seconds, and in 1899 M. Charron came in first in 9 hours 9 minutes. Most of the carriages entered for the race were of 40 to 50 horse-power, easily running 60 miles an hour on a level course. The whole road was patrolled by guards as a precaution against accidents. The second to arrive at Bordeaux was M. Maurice Farman (Paris), in 9 hours 14 minutes; the third was M. Voigt, in 9 hours 49 minutes.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, went on a boating excursion down the Seine from Rouen to Havre with Madame Waldeck-Rousseau. On arriving at Havre they drove in an autocar to a friend's house, where they are staying, some cheers being raised by people waiting at different places on the road. A young man threw a tomato at the carriage, the missile flattening against the glass pane, and spattering Madame Waldeck-Rousseau. The aggressor, who was arrested, is a baker's assistant named Parfait, and is twenty years of age. He is just now out of work. In his pockets were found Nationalist pamphlets, portraits of MM. Deroulede, and Guerin, and numbers of the "Intransigeant" and the "Libre Parole." He says he did not intend to hurt M. Waldeck-Rousseau, but merely to show him his contempt. It may be noted that assaults on political leaders are committed in every case by Nationalists. There is not a single case of a Liberal assaulting a Nationalist leader.

Monseigneur Oury, the Archbishop of Algiers, in a pastoral letter on the native rising at Margueritte, condemns Moslems for there fanaticism, but at the same time shows his own. The Archbishop's idea of the Moslem religion is surprising on the part of one who has lived in North Africa. The Arabs, he says, rise in the name of Mahomet. Any Moslem would have told him that when an Arab invokes a name it is God's name alone. Mgr. Oury does not desire that the Moslem religion should be persecuted or even fettered, but he thinks it strange that the Koran should be allowed to be taught in native schools, because, he says, it teaches abhorrence of Christians and Frenchmen. The free profession of Islam minus the Koran seems toleration enough to the Archbishop. He is astonished that mosques should have been built in places where they did not exist before the conquest. The native population has since then been doubled or tripled. These mosques, from the Archbishop's point of view, are of "questionable utility," and, in short, he thinks it "unwise to have such regard for the religion of a conquered people."

A CANDIDATE FOR THE DRAGON THRONE.

We learn from Nanking (says the *China Gazette* that a report is current there in official circles to the effect that should the Emperor fail to return to Peking during the fifth moon (June-July the Powers will formally nominate Prince Chun, his brother, as Emperor of the Celestial Empire, and duly recognise him as such. It is also thought that Viceroys Liu and Chang Chi-tung and Tao Mu (of Canton) would probably see their way to recognise the new Emperor and loyally obey his orders. When Liu Kun-yih heard of this intention of the Powers he appeared surprised, and telegraphed to Hsianfu urging the importance of the Emperor's return to Peking. Liu also expressed the opinion that His Majesty should promptly issue a decree setting forth his decision to return to the capital in order that the crisis might be tided over and peace restored to the northern provinces. It is generally believed that the Court will turn a deaf ear to the Viceroy's appeal.

It is further asserted that the Court, although adverse to returning to Peking at once, has ordered the cessation of the construction of the new palace at Hsianfu, and the materials en route for that place have been stopped on the way; but whether this indicates any intention to remove the Court into Szechuen, or Kansuh or the wilds of Tibet nobody outside the 'charmed circle' of the Dowager's entourage is able to say.

THE FRENCH AND HAINAN.

RENEWED RUMOURS OF ANNEXATION.

A USUALLY well-informed correspondent writes to the effect that he hears on good authority that the French intend to occupy Hainan, probably early next month. We were the first to announce the mobilisation of the French troops in Tonkin which was followed by the annexation of Kwongchowwan, and we have reason to believe that had it not been for the vigilance exercised at that time the Island of Hainan would have been taken over by the French then. It is a fact that the French have hankered after Hainan for several years, and the recent disturbances on the Tonkin frontier or any other pretext might serve—say, the necessity of holding a guarantee for the payment of the indemnity—as a reason for occupying Chinese territory with French troops, temporarily, of course.

We also hear that the French fleet will mobilise either this month or the next at Haiphong Bay, where a grand naval review will be held.—"China Herald" (June 1).

THE national collection of Lepidoptera located in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, has recently, says the "Entomologist," been greatly enriched by the addition thereto of the almost unique collection of butterflies from Europe and Central and Eastern Asia, together with the collection of European moths, formed by the late Mr. John Henry Leech, of Hurdcott House, Salisbury. Of Rhopalocera there are rather more than 18,000 specimens. This collection of Palæarctic butterflies is very rich in Chinese and Japanese species, and in local forms and aberrations of European species. The European Heterocera number about 23,000 specimens.

THE "Deutsche Chemiker-Zeitung" has an interesting article on the gold industry at the frontier of the Brazilian State of Para. Gold washing, in the writer's opinion, does not pay unless attempted on a very large scale and with up-to-date machinery. In Northern Brazil, mining concessions are granted for whole territories and not for single minerals only. It is said that the whole of Venezuela and all the Guianas are auriferous, and if the climate was a little better, and the political conditions of those countries more settled, a considerable increase of the world's gold production could be obtained by their development.

THE FAR EAST.

A CHINAMAN'S SOLUTION OF THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

VIEWS OF MR. BOSMAN (HO TUNG), J. P. OF HONGKONG.

H. T. BOSMAN of Honkong, accompanied by his wife and servant, is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. No one would suspect Mr. Bosman's identity from reading his autograph, which appears in a bold English hand upon the register; indeed, it is hard to realise even after meeting him that he is an Asiatic in blood as well as by birth, although he has all the physical characteristics of the Oriental. At home Mr. Bosman is better known as Mr. Ho Tung, and he is one of the leading merchants of his native city as well as one of its most extensive property owners.

In manner, dress, and habits of thought Mr. Bosman is altogether Occidental. He discusses in perfect English enterprises of large scope, with a mental grasp which equals that of his distinguished countryman, Wu Ting-Fang. But although a fellow-countryman, Mr. Bosman is not a compatriot of Mr. Wu, being a British subject himself and a Justice of the Peace in his Majesty's service.

Mr. Bosman is deeply interested in the trend of events, politically, in the Far East, and discusses the somewhat anomalous position of the Chinese Empire with a freedom which shows that he has given foreign relations a great deal of thought. To a reporter for "The New York Times" he said yesterday (April 14):

'I believe that this is the golden opportunity for the introduction of Western ideas into the Middle Kingdom, and that the apparent disagreement of the powers on the amount of indemnity to be paid for the Boxer disturbances should lead to some sort of compromise having for its object the development of undeveloped Asia, rather than the levying of a mere monetary fine, which could be raised by additional taxation, and in the end perhaps leave the real status of the country unchanged. I have a plan in my own mind which I think is worthy of the attention of the diplomats, because I believe it would be a civilizing influence. It is this:

'Let the powers agree upon the amount of indemnity to be paid and then contract among themselves and with the Peking Government that the entire sum say $ 340,000,000 shall be used for building railroads and for other internal improvements in China under the joint control of the powers, to be operated by them until the full amount of the investment is returned, and until China is in a position to become, by purchase, the sole owner of the improvements.

THE VALUE OF RAILROADS.

'Railroads will do more to enlarge the perspective of the Chinese than any other one agency. They will cause the people of the interior to travel and to acquire that breadth of view which comes from contact with the world. Now, China is in great need of railroads, while the rest of the world is clamouring for broader trade facilities. The situation seems to have been created for reciprocal negotiations along a certain line. Why not make this thought the dominating feature of future negotiations? All parties in interest should look to the future.

'Railroads could be built by the powers on the basis of a 3 or 4 per cent. cumulative interest-bearing indemnity bond until the claims of all the powers are paid. In after years a chance could be given to China to acquire the railroads out of the net earnings, after the indemnity had been provided for. Any surplus—and I believe there would be a surplus—could be used to develop more railroads. By that time the Chinese problem would have been solved. You have only to note what transportation lines have done for the United States to realize the truth of this assertion. In a few years the empire would be in touch with the whole world, and a recurrence of the Boxer troubles would be impossible.

'Provision could be made that in the event of war between China and any other power, that power could withdraw, temporarily, from the control of the railroads, although whatever monetary interest it had would be conserved by other foreign members of the Board of Directors or the Board of Control.

'I honestly believe that the method outlined is the one that will insure the empire the internal improvements so much desired by Western powers within a reasonable time. It would do away with the efforts of private parties or independent Governments, like Russia for instance, to secure concessions. One has only to understand the jealousies provoked by the Manchurian line to comprehend how jealous one nation is of any advantage secured by another in the Orient. Left to China alone railway construction will be a slow work indeed, especially if she must, perforce, pay an enormous indemnity with no provision for recuperation.

'At the first blush my scheme may seem impracticable, but when one comes to consider it carefully and calmly it is a very simple proposition. I don't see that there is any great difference between the management of a corporation by a Board of Directors composed of different nationalities, as is often the case, and the project which I advocate. In fact, the chances are more in favor of my plan because Directors of corporations are invariably interested parties, whereas the Directors of railroads built under international auspices would be disinterested persons nominated by their respective Governments and would be stimulated not by hope of monetary reward so much as by a lofty patriotism and a determination to acquit themselves with honor. The Suez Canal affords a striking example of the feasibility of the plan proposed.

'I have not yet discussed the subject in this country. This will be my first public utterance, and if there are any defects I would be pleased to have them pointed out. The people of China are conservative; they cling to old methods, and I cannot emphasize too strongly the point that it will require the civilizing influence of railroads and machinery to make them more progressive. Trade and intercourse with the outside world is of far greater importance to the empire than the building up of a big military establishment. Of course, I believe that China will improve her military system and adopt more modern methods in educating soldiers for the defence of the country, but that is a subsidiary matter.

'With an open-door policy and the gradual enlightenment of the people there is not likely to be any war, and if there should be it would affect only the belligerent powers, and trade with the rest of the world would go on just the same, subject, of course, to the rules of war as it would be carried on between two civilized nations.'

CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

'What is the feeling of the ruling classes, the statesmen of China, toward this country' Mr. Bosman was asked.

'Extremely cordial' was the reply. The moderation and consideration shown by the Government at Washington in making demands on the empire have already borne good fruit and will be of advantage to America for years to come. This country is much like China so far as its topography is concerned, and I look for it to be the favored nation when China is restored to peace. I do not say favored nation in the sense that laws will be made to that end, but even now China looks to America as an excellent market and the possibilities of enlarging trade are practically limitless. The completion of your Nicaragua Canal will give you a tremendous advantage, and no doubt the manufacturers of this country will grasp the opportunity.

'There are some things which your merchants have not learned yet, however, and you will do well to make a note of it. They should study the Chinese character to better purpose. For instance, the consumers over there are conservative and they stick to ancient brands and trade marks. A China-man is likely to buy goods of a certain brand because he has always done so, even if he can get a better quality at a cheaper rate done up in a package with which he is unfamiliar.

'It would pay to adopt a certain plan which suits the Orient and adhere to it. Another thing, the people must have at least as good prices and quality as the prices and quality of Continental goods. All other things being equal, I think they would in course of time prefer to patronize America, but the sentiment is not strong enough to justify the belief that they will pay exorbitant prices for goods made in this country.

'America is not sufficiently represented by commercial agents in the Orient. It showed its characteristic enterprise and activity by sending 400 men over there to study the situation and associate themselves with native marchants, the returns would, I have no doubt, be enormous. Both England and Germany are far ahead of the United States in this respect.'

'Do you believe that a high tariff policy on the part of this Government works an injury to trade relations with China?'

'No, so long as your tariff is not discriminating China is able to hold her own with other exporting countries. As the balance of trade is against us, an export tax on your manufacturers would hurt us far more than an import duty on what we send over to this country.'

'What market is there in China for agricultural machinery at the present time?'

'It has been said that the Chinese farmer does not take readily to agricultural machinery. The reason is not far to seek. The cost is too great. in most cases prohibitive, and the farmer who has used primitive methods is not sure that it will work well. Although conservative, the Chinese are quick to see an advantage, and they do not always hesitate to abandon ancient customs.'

This is Mr. Bosman's second trip to America, although he was never in New York before. He is traveling for the purpose of taking observations and for the benefit of his health, and will extend his trip to Europe. He spoke feelingly of the death of Consul General Wildman, who was his personal friend, and also inquired after Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, whose acquaintance he had the pleasure of making while the latter was in Hongkong.

Mr. Bosman has studied the American political system closely, and showed more knowledge of the relative functions of the States and the National Government than is possessed by many natives.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATION.

The following is a *precis* of the report of the committee of British, German, French, and Japanese Ministers at Peking regarding the question of the indemnity which was on the 1st inst. presented to the other Ministers:—

Since it is highly improbable that China could pay by her own resources the £65,000,000 needed for the indemnity, four alternatives present themselves. First, a Chinese loan not guaranteed by the Powers. Such a loan would be almost ruinous to China. Second, a loan guaranteed by all the Powers. Such a loan would be easily obtained; it would hasten the payment of indemnities and the restoration of the normal condition of the country, and would be advantageous to private individuals in China and to trade, but it would involve heavy responsibilities upon the Governments, and might lead to situations of great difficulty in the event of differences among the guaranteeing Powers, who might require control over the revenues hypothecated. Third, the issue of Chinese bonds to each Power for the amount of the indemnity, payable at fixed terms. The bonds, bearing interest, could serve as security for a national loan. Fourth, annual payments, which, possess the inconvenience of involving an undue prolongation of the time of payment.

The committee decided to leave to the home Governments the decision regarding the four above alternatives.

The committee unanimously agree to the recommendation that the four following sources of revenue should be utilized for payment of the indemnity:—

First, the Maritime Customs, which are already under foreign control. Their total revenue is from 28,000,000 to 29,000,000 taels, of which 24,000,000 are absorbed in paying the interest on foreign loans, and 2,500,000 in the maintenance of the staff, while 120,000 are expended on the University and 1,300,000 on the Chinese Legations abroad.

Secondly, an increase of the Customs tariff to an effective 5 per cent. *ad valorem* would give, opium being excepted, from 2,000,000 to 3,500,000 taels.

Thirdly, the native Customs would, if placed under the Maritime Customs, yield from 3,000,000 to 10,000,000 taels.

Fourth, duties might be imposed on goods, such as flour, butter, cheese, foreign clothing, spirits, etc., which are now free.

The committee consider that the above four items would yield a *minimum* revenue available of 5,300,000 taels to a *maximum* of 15,000,000 taels.

The committee recommend, but not unanimously, the following six proposals:—

(1) An increase of the Customs tariff to 10 per cent. which, it is estimated, would yield 10,500,000 to 18,000,000 taels.

(2) A salt tax estimated to yield from 4,000,000 to 20,000,000 taels.

(3) A Peking octroi, to produce 500,000 taels.

(4) A commutation of the rice tribute, estimated to bring in from 1,000,000 to 8,000,000 taels.

(5) The abolition of Manchu pensions.

(6) Reduction of the military expenses.

The committee express the opinion that neither the land tax nor the "likin" can be touched.

The Committee conclude that the financial authorities favour a revenue from one definite source rather than many small ones; that the authorities would therefore give preference to an increase of the Customs tariff to 10 per cent. and the imposition of a salt tax, which sources of revenue could be placed under the Maritime Customs. Without the guarantee of the Powers, the committee consider that China, in order to pay £65,000,000, will require to raise £35,000,000 at 5 per cent; while with the guarantee of the Powers she will not require to raise more than £70,000,000 at 4 or 4 1-2 per cent. If the creditors would consent to a postponement of the date of redemption until China's revenue is increased, China need in the meantime pay the interests only.

The proposals of the committee for increasing the Maritime Customs tariff to an effective 5 per cent. and valorem apply to imports duties only, not to export duties. All the Ministers, except the British, American, and Japanese, favour an immediate increase to 10 per cent.

The report, which is based on somewhat imperfectly understood *data*, was referred to the home Governments.

At that date it was believed at Washington, that there was a hitch in Peking over the increase in the Customs duties to meet the indemnities. The hitch was thought to be caused by Mr. Rockhill broaching his plan for the abolition of the *likin* as a condition of his acquiescence in the raising of the Customs duties. The United States had in the past admitted its readiness to permit the Chinese to increase the Customs provided there were no discrimination between the Powers. Wu Ting Fang alleged the existing rate to be totally inadequate to provide a sinking fund for the new loan.

ANGERING THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

A Hsian dispatch states that the Grand Secretary Wang Wen-shao tried recently in the Grand Council to persuade the Empress Dowager to permit the Emperor to travel to Peking by way of Hsiangyang, Hupeh, and Yangtze ports, calling at Nanking and Shanghai en route, as this would be an education in itself to the Emperor and the Princes and nobles of the Imperial Court. To the Grand Secretary's great surprise, however, his recommendation gave great umbrage to the Empress Dowager who became livid with rage as she gave the astounded official a piece of her mind.

PREPARING FOR THE COURT.

A Tsingkiangpu, Grand Canal, dispatch to the local mandarins reports the arrival at that place on the 15th instant of a large assortment of chinaware, consisting of dinner sets, large and small flower vases, etc., etc., made at the porcelain works of Kingtechen, Kiangsi province. This chinaware, packed in no less than 1,900 large cases, is destined for the use of the Court returning to Peking by way of K'aifengfu, capital of Honan, and its destination is the last-named city.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

An official at Hsian who has exceptional opportunities of gaining reliable information about the Empress Dowager's movements and thoughts through those who constantly wait upon her, has recently written to his family residing in Shanghai that he has been assured by a certain favourite of the Empress Dowager, and he believes it to be true, that her Majesty is determined not to accompany the Emperor to Peking, but will travel with his Majesty only as far as K'aifengfu, capital of Honan province, and there remain until she is assured that there is no more danger of further harm from the Foreign Powers.

AN INCAPABLE GENERAL.

The "Sinwenpao's" Wuchang correspondent writes as follows:—Last year Hsi Liang, Provincial Treasurer of Honan, after causing the murder of the Italian R. C. priests and the destruction of missionary property in Hungchun prefecture, volunteered to march to the North to the rescue of the Empress Dowager. He accordingly took with him over 5,000 Hunan and Hupeh troops, of whom one-half were Hunanese, under the command of a General Fang Yu-sheng, foremerly a Brigadier-General of Kuangtung province. It appears that Hsi Liang after a good deal of braggadocio of what he intended to do when the foreign enemies of the dynasty upon arrival on the borders of Chihli, dared not, after all, take them with him into Shansi province to resist an expected invasion of allied troops but elected to travel to Taiyuanfu with only a small retinue in order the better to escape the notice of the foreign troops in Chihli. After therefore sending a portion of his force into Honan to try to get into Shensi province, he left the brigade under General Fang Yu-sheng at a place called Chinching in Chihli, not many miles distant from a German force encamped there. This Hunan brigade has remained at Chinching ever since last autumn, until the beginning of this month (May) when, receiving orders to march into Shansi, General Fang at once started for his destination without giving the very necessary notice to the officer commanding the German forces in his vicinity. Naturally General Fang's movements roused the suspicions of the Germans who began firing at the Chinese troops who were passing quite near them. The Chinese at once stampeded without attempting to fire a single shot in return abandoning their q. f. guns, Maxims, and magazine rifles, as well as about a million cartridges and ammunition for the q. f. guns. The rifles abandoned numbered 2,500, that is, each "brave" threw away his rifle on the spot.

The result of this episode has been that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has denounced General Fang to the Throne as an utterly incapable officer and has also ordered this brigade of now unarmed "braves" to be disbanded on the spot. It has been estimated that the total value of the modern guns, magazine rifles, ammunition and warlike stores lost by the Chinese Government in the northern provinces since June last year amounts to over 50 million taels.

THE EXPECTED RETURN OF THE COURT.

It is reported amongst the local mandarins that Prince Ching and Li Hungchang have sent a circular telegram to the various Viceroys, Governors and Tartar Generals in the Empire to contribute from the exchequer of each province a certain sum to be used to pay the expenses of the Court during its journey to Peking, "which will be as soon as peace is within measurable distance of accomplishment."

THE DEFUNCT TSUNGLI YAMEN.

The consent of the Throne has been obtained by the Plenipotentiaries to change the name of the Tsungli Yamen into "Wai-wu-pu" or Board of Foreign Affairs. The Peking correspondent, has been turned over to the Chinese and it was intended to open this new Board on or about the 25th instant.

LI HUNG CHANG'S SON-IN-LAW.

the notorious Chang Pei-lun, of the naval battle of Pagoda Anchorage fame, has been specially appointed to settle all the missionary claims noted down in the future Treaty of Peace, and Chang Yen-mao is to remain at Tientsin to take charge of railway and mining matters in Chihli province.

INSURRECTION IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

A Chungking dispatch to the local mandarins states that a force of over 4000 insurgents has broken into Szechuan from Kueichou province. They are mostly natives of Maoshanhsien. Kueichou, who have the name of being the most turbulent in that province. There is great panic amongst the inhabitants of Szechuan, and it is also stated that some 3,000 men belonging to the old gang of Yu Manizo are on their way to join the Kueichou insurgents. The situation is regarded as quite serious by the Szechan authorities.

REVISED IMPERIAL ETIQUETTE.

It is stated, says the "Sinwenpao," that among the various regulations demanded by the Powers in future relations between the Emperor and the Foreign Representatives, it is required that whenever a new Minister arrives in Peking, the ceremony of presenting his credentials to the Emperor shall in future be held in the Ta'iho Throne-hall, whereas on ordinary occasions of audiency the Emperor shall receive the Foreign Minister concerned in the Chients'ing Throne-hall. On occasions when the Emperor gives a banquet to the Foreign Ministers, his Majesty shall be required to personally direct the seating of his guests, remaining a while with them to show his friendliness to all.

KOREA AND MR. McLEAVY BROWN.

THE following is the editorial comment in the Korea Review" on the penultimate dismissal of Mr. McLeavy Brown:—

The new imperial palace has been steadily growing in size by the purchase and inclusion of surrounding properties. The Government, which means practically the Household Department, desired to include the Customs premises in the palace grounds but without apparently estimating the difficulties involved in the removal and proper bestowal of the accumulated archives of such an institution as the Imperial Customs and the housing of those in charge of them. It asked Dr. J. McLeavy Brown to vacate the premises on the shortest possible notice. As this was manifestly impossible, he made the very reasonable and necessary request that time be given for the arrangements to be made but without refusing to accede to the demands of the Government when kept within the limits of the possible.

Thereupon Dr. Brown was informed that the Government had decided to dispense with his services. As everyone knows, the matter assumed an international significance as well it might in view of the very high standing of the parties involved and in view of that which could be read between the lines of the whole transaction. The arguments were conclusive and the Government was induced to withdraw its demand.

It hardly needs be said that the Imperial Customs has always been a financial sheet anchor to windward for the Korean ship of State. It has been a great and valuable conservative element among the fluctuations of what we might call experimental finance in the peninsula. By wise fore-thought and frequently misunderstood economy Dr. Brown was able to pay off several millions of Government debt to Japan and thus extricate Korea from a serious situation. His conservatism has seemed draconic it must be remembered that such conservatism was needed to counterbalance an equal extreme in the opposite direction and effect a healthful equilibrium.

FORBIDDEN CITY ON FIRE.

NO LOOTING ALLOWED.

On Tuesday night, during a thunderstorm at Peking, the western portion of the Forbidden City was fired, probably by lightning.

Despite the rain, the fire spread rapidly destroying numerous buildings, including the Wuying Hall, which is supposed to have contained the Imperial archives and library.

No lives were lost.

The central halls of the Temple of the Imperial Ancestors, together with the Emperor's private rooms, were saved.

Street orders have been issued to restrain the public from getting at the ruins, an international mob having approached with cards for the purpose of looting.—June 6.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ODDITIES.

CURIOUS SMASHES IN KENT AND WALES.

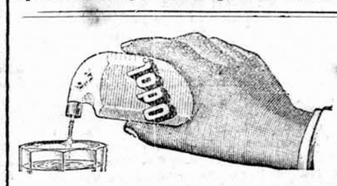
AT Pontypool a remarkable railway accident occurred on 28th May. A coal train from Blaensychan descended a steep gradient at a great rate, and in crossing catch points near Cwmffwdder, ran off the line, and went clean through the signalbox, which was totally wrecked. The driver, William Price, escaped with a few bruises, but the fireman, Charlie Newman, was badly injured about the head and other parts of the body. Strange to say, signalman Clement Richards, was only slightly bruised, but it is feared that he suffered internal injuries. The damage to rolling stock is very extensive, and the line was torn up. Fifteen trucks were smashed, while a small bridge which spanned the brook was broken down and some of the trucks went into the brook below. Breakdown gangs and officials from Cardiff were on the spot in an hour or so, and the injured men were removed for medical treatment.

An extraordinary accident occurred the same day on the military railway at Chattenden, near Chatham. A horse attached to a cart backed on to the line just as a train was approaching. The engine struck the vehicle with great violence, causing both it and the horse to turn a somersault and fall into a ditch close by. Ropes had to be procured in order to haul out the animal, which, singularly, escaped serious injury, but the driver, Stephen Gilbert, was so badly hurt that it was found necessary to remove him to the local hospital.—"Westminster."

DUCKS IN CHURCH.

THE parish church at Belchamp St. Paul in Essex has been the scene of a curious incident. Just as the clergyman had commenced his sermon a brood of small wild duck entered by the chancel door, and sailed down the aisle piping loudly, causing some confusion, as it was some time before the "brawlers" could be ejected. Near the church is a large fish pond where wild duck annually find a breeding-place.

ACCORDING to the "Engineering Magazine," it does not cost the Carnegie Company more to take their ore from Lake Erie to Pittsburg, a distance of more than 150 miles, than it does in Wales to take the ore the short distance of a little over 20 miles. The powerful Carnegie engines of 127 tons' weight take from the Lake port to Pittsburg 30 waggons carrying 50 tons each of ore, 1,500 tons at one time; the tare of these 50-ton trucks is only 15 tons each, the total dead weight being 2,100 tons. If this 1,500 tons was required to be sent, say, from Newport to the Blaenavon or Ebbw Vale Works (and about the same would apply from Cardiff to the Dowlais and Cyfarthfa works), it would require 150 trucks.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED

By the use of tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and herefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or oo weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, s principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

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THE CHARGES AGAINST AN EMIGRATION AGENT.

TRIAL AT ALLAHABAD.

IN the Allahabad High Court on Monday before Mr. Justice Aikman and a Jury, Bertram Eugene Hoff, Agent for the Coolie Emigration Depot, Roil Godam, Cawnpore, was charged with robbery from a native woman named Ram Pyari, on 1st February, and with having wrongfully confined her at the Depot from 1st to 7th February. Ali Raza, formerly a servant at the Depot, was charged with the abduction of Ram Pyari and with robbery and wrongful confinement, and Kasim Ali, another servant, was charged with robbery and wrongful confinement. Mr. Wallach, barrister-at-law, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Harrison, barrister-at-law, Mr. G. W. Dillon, barrister-at-law, assisted by Mr. Forbes, Pleader, Cawnpore, conducted the defence. The principal prisoner was a short slightman of fair complexion, about 24 years old.

Mr. Wallach, in opening the case said that the story for the prosecution was as follows:—A Brahman Marwari woman Ram Pyari left her home at Jodhpur, accompanied by a man named Sitaram who apparently acted both as her priest and servant, with the intention of visiting her husband in Bengal. They intended staying in Cawnpore for some time in order to pay a visit to a countryman of theirs called Ganesh Narain then living in Cawnpore. They arrived in Cawnpore on 1st February from Agra, some time after midnight. They stayed at the Railway Station until daylight when they both proceeded to Tulsi Ram's *serai* near the railway station, taking all their luggage with them. There was a tin box containing among other things ten gold mohurs, and also a bag and a bundle. The woman wore various gold and silver ornaments valued at about Rs. 400. After they had got to the "dharmsala" Sita Ram proceeded to the city to find out where their friend lived, intending to return and fetch the woman. He left at eight o'clock in the morning and returned about two hours afterwards when he found that Ram Pyari had disappeared. He was told by a shopkeeper near the "serai" that she had left in and "ekka" with a man. He searched for her all that day and in the afternoon of the next day having found no trace of her, he made a report at the police station. He continued his researches, but they failed. Eventually on the 6th February, he went to the Magistrate's Court and filed an application offering a reward for the discovery of the woman. He did not hear anything of her until he received a post-card from a person at Lucknow on 10th February.

THE STORY OF THE ROBBERY.

Mr. Wallach then turned to consider what had happened to Ram Pyari. She said that while she was waiting, a man, whom she afterwards identified as Ali Raza, came on an "ekka." He told her to come on the ekka to her friend who had sent him for her. She complied and he took her to a house which turned out to be the Emigration Depot. She was taken into the house and was told that she had absconded and that she was under arrest. She was ordered to take off her ornaments. This the first refused to do, but on being threatened with a beating she took off her ear-rings, the remainder of the jewellery with the exception of the anklets and a nose-stud being removed by Kasim Ali and Ali Raza under Hoff's direction. She was then put into a room with a sloping roof. On the third day the anklets which Ali Raza had not been able to take off on the first day were removed with the aid of some goldsmith's instruments and the nose-ring was also taken off. On the seventh day she was taken to a house which turned out to be Hoff's bungalow. There she was kept a day and a night and afterwards she was taken to the Railway Station by Ali Raza and Kasim Ali. They gave her a bundle containing some of her clothes, a nickle to Fyzabad and some annas, and put her in the train saying that they themselves would get into another carriage. At Lucknow she got out, but could not find the men. She then began to cry. Some people came round her and she told her story.

She was told there were many Marwaris in Lucknow and that she should apply to them. In the morning she ordered an *ekka* driver to take her to a Marwari. The Marwari to whom she was taken she had never seen before. By the agency of some Marwaris a postcard was sent to Sita Ram. Sita Ram left Cawnpore for Lucknow on the 16th and returned to Cawnpore with Ram Pyari on the 18th. On the 19th she filed a petition in the Magistrate's Court, stating the articles of which she had been robbed. Amongst these were some that were in general use almost anywhere in India, but others were peculiar to the country from which she came, and would not be used in Cawnpore. The police in consequence of this report, commenced the inquiry and she had no difficulty in leading them into the rooms where the robbery had been committed and where she was confined. She also identified Hoff as the house where she had torn off a piece of cloth from a shawl. The cloth was found which exactly coincided with the rest of her shawl which would be produced. In Kazim Ali's box which was in his room was found a match box containing two nose-studs, one of which was identified as the nose ornament she had been wearing. She afterwards identified Hoff out of some five or six Europeans without the slightest difficulty. Meanwhile Ali Raza had disappeared. A warrant was issued for his arrest at Etah, where his home was. The police went there to execute the warrant. At first they were refused entrance into Ali Raza's house, but they threatened to fetch a carpenter to force it open and they were then allowed in. The earthen floor seemed moist and suspicious looking. They dug it up and found Ram Pyari's tin box containing a large number of her things and several things belonging to Sita Ram. Ram Pyari would be called as a witness to bear out the story and to identify some of her properties. Sita Ram would be called to testify to so much of the story as was within his personal knowledge. The incidents at the Depot would also be spoken to by two men who were employed there during the time that Ram Pyari was in wrongful confinement. From Lucknow the prosecution intended to call the Marwari to whom Ram Pyari had gone for assistance and with whom she stayed until Sita Ram fetched her from Cawnpore. The prosecution had been unable to trace the ekka-walla who had driven the woman from the station to the Depot, but the man who had delivered from the Depot to Hoff's own compound had been found and would be placed before the jury. A bunia at the serai with whom Ali Raza had some conversation when he was taking the woman away would speak to that incident. In addition to the above the prosecution intended calling witnesses to the search both at the Depot and at Ali Raza's house.

RAM PYARI'S EVIDENCE.

Ram Pyari said that four or five months ago she went to Cawnpore. Sita Ram brought her from her home. She came by rail and got to Cawnpore at night. She was on her way to her husband who lived at Jalpai, Bengal. They got out at Cawnpore to see at fellow-countryman. They went to the serai in the morning. Witness then described the luggage, which consisted of a box containing her clothes and ten gold mohurs and other things, and a bundle containing some of her things, and some of Sita Ram's. Sita Ram went to look for their friend's shop and whilst she was a man whom she did not know came about half an hour after Sita Ram's departure. He said to her that Sita Ram had found the shop and had sent for her. She said "I am a stanger, I do not know who you are." He replied Gee is between us Come with me." He took up her things and she went with him. They drove away in an *ekka* to a house. The man took her inside to an upper room, where there was a small sitting. Witness identified Hoff as the sadib, and Ali Roza as the man who had taken her to the house. There were, she continued, five or six other persons in the room. The sahib said to her You have run away. Give up your jewels. It is the Burra Sahib's order." She replied, I have not run away. There are many countrymen of mine. You can ask them. He replied Give up your jewels. They will be deposited with the sirkar." She said I will not give them up "Then he said "Beat her and take away her ornaments." The man she had just pointed out and another man whom she identified as Kasim Ali took off her ornaments, all but the nose-stud and the anklets. They made her sit in another room, and another man came and took her nose-ring with his own hand. She remained in the room for eight days. Her anklets were cut off. At the end of the time the men told her, "You have run away. It is the Burra Sahib's order to cut you up and put you in the engine, but we wish to take you to your country." Then they took her to another house in an ekka. Her box and bag were not taken with her. She stayed in the other house for a night and a day.

LUCKNOW SAMARITANS.

She did not see the sahib at the second house. From there they took her to the railway some time after sunset. They went on foot, one man in front and one behind her. They gave her a ticket for Fyzabad and three annas one pice. They said 'If you go by Agra you will be arrested by the Sahib. That is why we send you to Fyzabad.' Her petticoat and 'chadar' were tied up in a bundle and put in the carriage with her. The men said they would sit in a carriage behind. The witness got out at Lucknow and looked for the two men but did not find them. She was told to go to the waiting room. She said she had no money and asked what she would do. She was told to stay there for the night and in the morning she could go to her country men. In the morning she engaged an "ekka" and went to the shop of one Ram Karan. Ram Karan was not there but his agent was present. The agent said: "Go and stop at Ram Karan's temple and arrangements will be made for you." She went to the temple, and met some of her countrymen there. They told her not to distress herself as arrangements would be made for her. Continuing her story witness said she was taken to a bungalow on the banks of the Ganges. Out of five or six sahibs there she identified the man who had taken off her ornaments. She recognised four other men whom she had seen at the Depot, and she identified a large number of articles of clothing belonging to her, which were found in Ali Raza's house.

A long cross-examination, conducted by Mr. Harrison, lasted a considerable time and was not finished.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A small gold ring with imperial cipher, presented by Napoleon to Lieutenant Bailey, R. N., who conducted the transport conveying him to Elba in May, 1814, was sold at Christie's for £26.

It is said that sweets containing glass are being sold, and the "Lancet" recommends that the local authorities throughout the country should institute practical inquiries under the Food and Drugs Act, and prevent the sale of such dangerous articles.

Sergeant

PURELY PERSONAL.

Of Dr. Paget's eight years' tenure of the position of head of Christchurch it may fairly be said that he accomplished an impossible task well. For an impossible task it really was to succeed Dr. Liddell, whose magnificent personality had for the best part of half a century dominated not only his own college but the whole University. Perhaps it was as well that the great lexicographer's successor should have been found in a man so diametrically opposed to himself in chararater and disposition in enthusiasms and traits. An imitation of Liddell would have been intolerable and destined to certain failure. Such men as he marked an epoch in their own sphere of action, like a Gladstone or a Tennyson, and his commanding figure was for Oxford and Oxonians the ideal type of the modern University Don.

Though Liddell served the Church well, he was as secular in his inclinations and influence as his successor was ecclesiastical. Reputed one of the handsomest men of his time, and of superb physique, he was at once a scholar of extraordinary culture, and administrator and practical man of affairs who made his influence felt in every corner of the great college over which he presided. In a word, he was before all else Head of Christchurch; his successor was before all else a divine.

I first saw something of the new Bishop (says an Oxford correspondent) in the late eighties, when he was Professor of Pastoral Theology at the House. I remember I used to attend a lecture in the great dining hall built by Cardinal Wolsey, and this particular lecture was preceded by one of Dr. Paget's. And it was in that old Hall that I first remember him, just such a priestly and ascetic figure as seemed most in harmony with its ancient clerical associations.

The tall, almost gaunt form, clad in a black cassock, the long thin face always clean-shaven, the deep-set dark eyes, the high smooth forehead the sparse black hair, the firm, drawn mouth, the somewhat hollow cheeks, all helped to keep up the illusion that you had before you one of Wolsey's monks haunting again the magnificent Hall where the Cardinal had dined in splendour. I remember this was my impression as I watched the tall black figure pass down between the rows of oak tables towards the door, and I turned to ask a comrade who it was.

He was appointed Dean (continues the Oxford correspondent) after I had taken my degree, and I therefore know little of the *vie intime* of the College under his presidency. But the following story which I have heard of him is worth telling. A very serious riot had occurred, and the rooms of an undergraduate had been simply wrecked. Furniture had been destroyed, pictures smashed, windows broken, and the bed and bedding thrown out into the Quad. The next morning the victim was summoned to the Dean. "I believe, Mr. ——, your rooms were last night entered and considerable damage done," said Dr. Paget. "Do you know the names of those who were guilty of this outrage?" "Yes, sir, I do." "Please, then, to give me their names." "I am afraid I cannot." The head of the college looked up severely. "I must insist on the names; otherwise, I shall have to consider your refusal as a very serious matter." "I can't give the names, sir, I really cannot," said the young undergraduate firmly. And the story goes that the Dean thereupon rose and, holding out his hand kindly, shook his pupil's hand, saying, "I was sure you would not give the names. I am glad you refuse. I think you do right to refuse."

Mr. H. B. Chinnery, who has scored a century in each innings for M.C.C. v. Oxford University, has not now much time for cricket (writes "A Member of the M.C.C."). He is on the Stock Exchange, and his father is a popular member of the Coaching Club. He himself was in the Eton Eleven, and played for Surrey for part of one season, whilst last year he appeared for Middlesex in a single fixture. He is a capital little bat, always lively and attractive to watch. He can bowl a little and fields fairly smartly. He is of middle height, good looking, cheery in disposition and rather inclined to be a dandy about dress. He went with a cricket team to America in 1897, when he suffered cruelly from sea-sickness, was twice hit on the head by the ball on a fiery wicket at Baltimore, and was considered "cool and business-like" by an American pressman, because he refused to be interviewed.

Such is the affectionate nick-name bestowed on Mr. A. P. Lucas, who, except W. G. Grace, is now the oldest amateur regularly playing county cricket. In his time he has represented Surrey, Middlesex and Essex; and to-day his batting is more free and quite as sound as when he was chosen to represent England in the first test match in 1880. Born in 1857, he has met in county cricket several fathers and sons, notably Mr. Frank Townsend and Mr. Charles Townsend. It is also interesting to note that he made a century for Cambridge v. England before Mr. Percy Perrin was born.

"Bunny" came up from Uppingham a year before Douglas Steel, the eldest of the family. He was four years in the Cambridge Eleven, going in first in that strongest University side on record—the Light Blue team of 1873—and making top score, 74, in the match with Oxford. For years he did big things galore, and even took wickets as a slow bowler. Then consumption was feared, and he took a long series of voyages. To see him now, walking from Liverpool Street Station to business each morning, no one would dream that he had ever known a day's illness.

"Bunny" has the kindest of hearts, ever ready to do any chum a service, and his head is screwed on firmly. He exceeded 80 during the past fortnight at Leyton and is fielding quite as well as ever. Though not always a safe field, he made one of the most brilliant catches ever seen at Lord's. To-day, when he and Owen are both playing for Essex, there is keen competition who shall go point. He has several times captained eleven Lucases, and was a favourite when he went to Australia with Lord Harris, and "Monkey" Hornby in 1879. Now he rarely goes near the Oval.

"Two things—his navy and his desire for commercial expansion—must be set down" (says Mr. Baker,) "as the Kaiser's greatest interests. He has been accused of having universal interests, of being a sort of kingly dabbler in many things. An emperor must of necessity possess wide interests, and he is one who watches the Kaiser's activities will soon perceive that, after all, he is like other men; he has his great passions and his lesser ones. He cares little for instance, for science, for literature, or for horse racing. He loves travel; he entertains high respect for religion, a religion of his own stern kind; he dabbles in art and music; he cares nothing for social affairs unless they have some specific purpose, or unless they reach the stage of pageantry in which he is the central figure.

"But among all his lesser likings nothing occupies such a place as statuary. He is pre-eminently a monument lover. Not long ago he said to a friend, 'There are thirty-four sculptors in Berlin.' He knew every one of them personally, and he knew all about their work. Nothing pleases him better than to visit their studios and to be photographed there among the clay sketches. Everyone knows of his astonishing adornment of the great central drive of the Thiergarten with a magnificent row of statuary, each group representing one of his ancestors and two of that ancestor's foremost counsellors. This statuary is all in white marble, magnificently done, and erected at the Kaiser's personal expense. Indeed, the Kaiser has watched and criticised each statue as it grew under the sculptor's hand, and has presided at the unveiling of each. It is characteristic, also, of the Kaiser that he has selected a place for a statue of himself which shall match those of his ancestors.

"This work has been done not only because the Kaiser is a lover of statuary, but because he loves his capital city, and wishes to see it beautiful, and more than that, he believes that, such representations of the great men of the nation have a profound educational influence on the people. They are visible symbols of what patriotic men can do. The Kaiser is ever a profound educator. I shall not soon forget my visit to one of these new statues on a Friday afternoon. From afar I saw a great crowd of children gathered around it, and as I approached I saw that it was a school class, and the master was standing there in front, telling the story of the king and his two counsellors, while the mute statues gave it a reality that impressed it indelibly upon their minds. I learned that this method of teaching German history was pursued to a great extent in Berlin, and whatever may be said of the Kaiser's vanity in thus setting up a row of his ancestors for worship, one cannot but feel that he had another and a profoundly useful purpose in the work."

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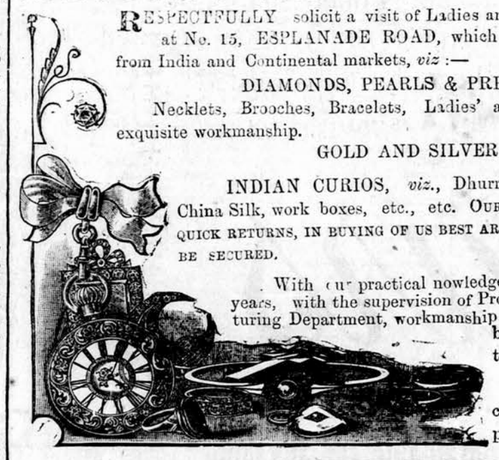

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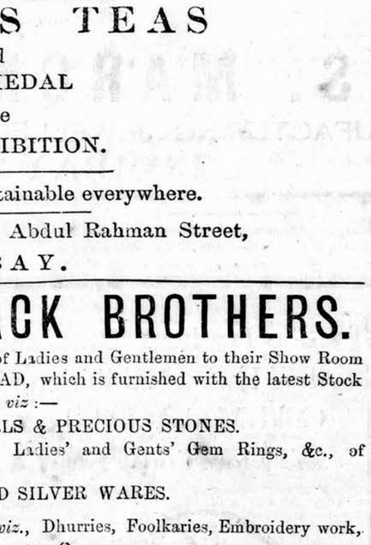
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Egyptian Cigarette Industry.

Extract from the Egyptian Gazette.

Strong efforts have been made from time to time to oust the Egyptian manufactured cigarette from the pre-eminent position it has attained, principally by the Agent abroad of the Turkish Regie, but all their efforts have so far proved unavailing and they will continue so, as long as the manufacturers and large dealers in the country continue to perceive that it is clearly to their interest to maintain the qualities of their cigarettes at the present high standard.

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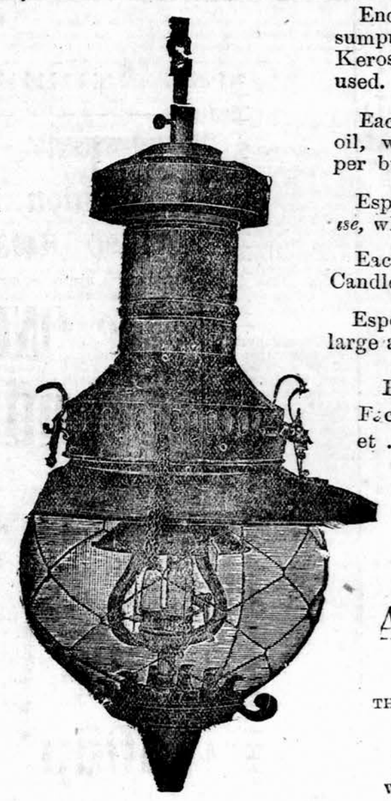

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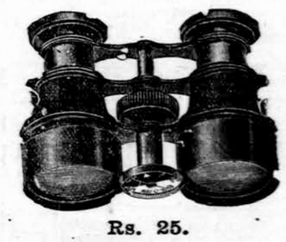

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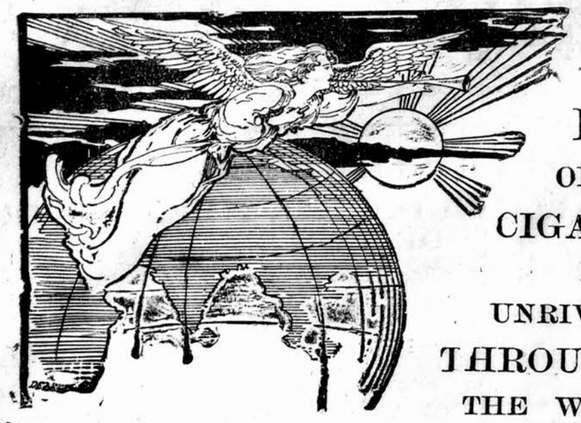

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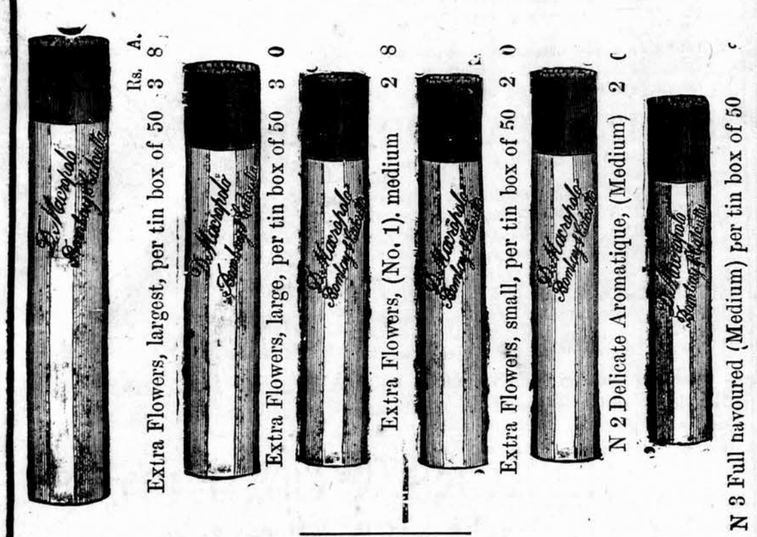

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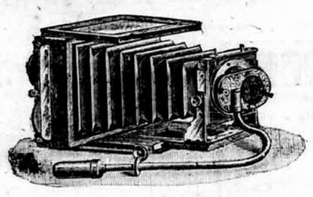

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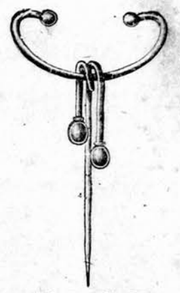

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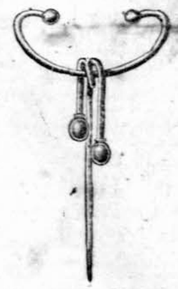

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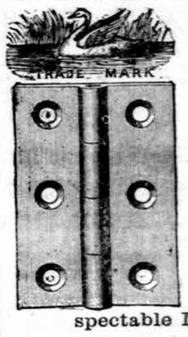

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